THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,587. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Sixth column.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Third Page—Second column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Fourth column.

PERSONAL.

ALL CIGAR MAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND those who worked for Weller & Co., 639½ and 767 Broadway, please send address to LANZA & WELLER, 119 Broad street, Boston, Mass.

DRUG STORE IN BROADWAY, FRIDAY NIGHT.—Will the beautiful lady that noticed gentleman favor an admirer with her address? O. O. O., station E.

G. A. C.—PLEASE CALL ON MONDAY AS I LEAVE on Tuesday for Chicago. A. A. R.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. HIRAM OR HARRY Boyle, a native of county Cavan, Ireland. In or about the year 1851 he left Edinburg with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Gaffney, and went to New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by GAYLORD WATSON, 16 Beekman street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF LAWRENCE PENMAN, who arrived in this city about the first of April, 1868, per ship Emerald Isle, from Ireland. When last heard of was at 1.0 Broadway. He will please call at 443 West Twenty-second street. A person there would like very much to see him.

JOHN FRAZER, OF LATE FIRM OF SLIMMON, FRAZER & Co.—Letter in Post office for you.

PEACHES.—START TO-DAY, 12:30 TRAIN; MEET ME at depot or C. H., 5 o'clock P. M.; if delayed, start 5 P. M. train and be at C. H. 8 o'clock, ready for theatre. PEARS.

THE PARTY WHO RECEIVED A LETTER AT RIVERSIDE would be pleased to meet the party at Ponchon's, on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock; strictly confidential. Wear a white flower in buttonhole.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO MET YOUNG LADY, plaid dress, corner Bleecker and C——, Friday evening, 7:20, communicate with CHARLES, Herald office, towards understanding beneficial to him and advertiser; strictly confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A1.—TWO GENERATIONS have used BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS as a hair dressing, and now, seventy years after its introduction (in 1801), it has no competitor as a means of beautifying, darkening, cleansing and perpetuating the hair. Principal office 374 Pearl street, New York. BARRY'S SAFE HAIR DYE, the only preparation for coloring the hair and whiskers; contains no lead nor zinc; perfectly safe. Try it.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—AN Election for Trustees and Committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building on Thursday, the 9th day of February, 1871. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P.M.
HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEORGE PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 320 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices.
W. D. BIGLOW,
ROBERT IRWIN.

A MEETING OF THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY, whose rights, under the recent widening and straightening of Broadway, are threatened by the Legislation of last week, will be held at the upper room of Lyric Hall, No. 723 Sixth avenue, on Monday evening next, from 7 till 10. All interested are invited to attend. By order of the committee.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 53—FEBRUARY 4, 1871.
46, 62, 59, 41, 30, 20, 33, 35, 34, 66, 44, 67.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 60—FEBRUARY 4, 1871.
41, 7, 38, 49, 19, 5, 48, 40, 25, 3, 31, 16.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 159—FEBRUARY 4, 1871.
60, 15, 62, 29, 13, 27, 61, 65, 21, 36, 72, 17.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 160—FEBRUARY 4, 1871.
2, 66, 71, 11, 75, 35, 45, 47, 77, 5, 31, 22.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 135 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY TICKETS. Information given. J. CLUTE, 206 Broadway.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
CLASS 283—DRAWN AT 12 M., FEBRUARY 4, 1871.
75, 41, 73, 47, 25, 60, 32, 34, 71, 4, 17, 64, 57.
CLASS 284—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., FEBRUARY 4, 1871.
65, 5, 25, 2, 26, 44, 51, 27, 42, 10, 61, 52.
For information apply at 249 Greenwich street, New York.
W. H. GERKEN & CO., Managers.

BROADWAY WIDENING.—THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the parties interested in the widening of Broadway, and who are opposed to the mode of assessment, at St. Charles Billiard Rooms, 858 Eighth avenue, Monday evening, February 6, at 7½ o'clock.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—32 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York, for the year 1871, will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 9, 1871, and will remain open until the 20th day of April, 1871, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the city and county of New York. All persons believing themselves aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.
GEO. H. ANDREWS, THOS. J. CREAMER, WM. H. KING, NATHANIEL SANDS, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

HO FOR THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF SOUTH Africa!—The ship LYTTLETON will be despatched from pier 12 East river, for Cape of Good Hope, on February 15; has fine accommodations for passengers, and those wishing to go should secure passage without delay, as another chance may not offer for some time. Full information may be had of ISAAC TAYLOR, 40 Broadway, room 22.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1871.
A meeting of the stockholders of the New York State Loan and Trust Company was held this day, at the office of the company, 149 Broadway, and the following named gentlemen were elected Directors:—
A. A. Low, William T. Garner,
F. Schuchardt, Thomas Dickson,
S. D. Babcock, H. C. Fahnestock,
Francis Skiddy, H. A. Hurlbut,
William R. Travers, George G. Haven,
William M. Vermilye, David Lamb,
Jehiel Elwood, William F. Drake.
Henry A. Smythe.
Subsequently, at a meeting of the Directors, Mr. Henry A. Smythe was unanimously elected President.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $32 currency; shares in proportion; Kentucky from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, New York, up stairs, room No. 4. (Cut this out.)

STAMMERING.—HAVING EFFECTED CURES IN THE past few days that is astonishing to all, I will say to those afflicted they can be cured by calling upon Professor WESTON, parlor No. 3, St. Nicholas Hotel. Refers by permission to the proprietors of the house.

STOLEN.—NOTICE TO CARMEN OR CITIZENS.—One-quarter cask of Jules Robin's French Brandy was stolen from front of my premises, 143 Fulton street, on Saturday afternoon, February 4, between the hours of 4 and 6. Any information concerning it will be suitably rewarded and thankfully received by JOHN BROSNAN, 143 Fulton street.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-third street, on Tuesday, February 14, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

$100,000 GOLD—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba.—Wholes, $32, currency; shares in proportion; Kentucky, $1 to $10, at BALLS & CO'S old established office, 176 Broadway, one door above Maiden lane. Be sure and enroll at the old Howard Hotel, 12½c. [illegible]

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, having in charge the arrangements for the funeral of
JAMES WATSON,
Late County Auditor,
have arranged the following programme:—
The funeral services will take place at the residence of the deceased, corner of Forty-second street and Madison avenue, at one o'clock, to-day, after which the cortege will move in the following order:—
Platoon of Police.
Attaches of Finance Department.
HEARSE — Pall bearers: A. Oakey Hall, M. T. Brennan, Wm. M. Tweed, Owen W. Brennan, Thomas Coman, Henry W. Genet; Richard B. Connolly, Charles E. Loew, Peter B. Sweeny, John McQuade, James Barker, Joseph Dowling.
Relatives and Friends of the Family.
Members of the County Government.
Heads of Departments.
Judges of the various Courts.
Board of Aldermen.
Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Attaches of the Common Council.
Americus Club.
Blossom Club.
Sixteenth Ward Democratic Association.
Jackson Club.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,685 New York Post office.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN IN THE Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba February 11. Tickets, $32; shares in proportion. Kentucky and Havana prizes cashed. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street. Post office box 4,264.

FINANCIAL.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY ready to loan in New York and New Jersey on Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Merchandise and Securities. Bonds, Stocks, Notes, First, Second, Third, &c., Mortgages promptly negotiated.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY READY TO BUY First Mortgages on New York and Brooklyn property; also Money to loan and to buy Second Mortgages on New York and New Jersey property.
WM. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the city of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
Finance Committee.

FOR SALE—TEN LAND WARRANTS OF THE STATE of Texas, 640 acres each. Address box 1,589 Post office, New York.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE OR approved Securities. First and Second Mortgages purchased. Passports procured. RUFUS K. McHARG, 163 Broadway, Commissioner for all the States.

NO. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1871.
In connection with the house of
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard street, London,
we are prepared to purchase and sell
Sterling Exchange;
to issue
Commercial Credits and Circular Letters for travellers, available in all parts of the world;
to execute Orders in Securities,
to make
Cable Transfers of Money,
and to transact any business pertaining to an American banking house in London.
JAY COOKE & CO.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.
THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
in the city of New York,
January 1, 1871.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
OFFICE 43 WALL STREET, Jan. 1, 1871.

Amount of net cash assets January 1, 1870		$3,351,424 86
RECEIPTS.		
Amount received for premiums	$675,411 09	
Amount of interest received from all sources	222,170 30	
Profit on investments	5,025 87	902,607 75
		$4,254,032 62
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$245,658 34	
Purchased policies	70,363 95	
Life annuities, endowments and reinsurance	1,302 39	
Dividends to policyholders	110,833 23	
Interest paid stockholders on $200,000 guaranteed capital	14,000 00	
Commissions	77,795 71	
Advertising and physicians' fees	10,489 48	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, agency expenses, printing, revenue stamps, postage, &c.	77,099 67	567,709 42
Cash assets, per enumeration below		$3,686,323 20
ASSETS.		
Cash in bank and Trust Company	$74,718 57	
United States stocks at market value	331,875 00	
New York city, county and Brooklyn stocks at market value	657,655 67	
Bonds and mortgages secured by real estate, valued at fully double the loans	1,712,350 00	
Loans on existing policies, with interest accrued	684,626 57	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1871	108,730 16	
Premiums on existing policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	22,555 69	
Interest accrued to January 1, 1871	11,242 60	
Temporary loans, secured by collaterals	23,024 22	
Balance due from agents	1,075 04	
Furniture and office fixtures, including agencies	1,720 49	
Cash assets, January 1, 1871		$3,686,323 20
Applicable as follows:—		
Guaranteed capital stock	$200,000	
Amount of losses reported and unpaid	24,710	
Amount reserved as reinsurance for existing policies, insuring $13,456,382, participating insurance at 4 per cent Actuary's net premium	2,396,753	
Present value of outstanding dividends for policy holders	375 304 71	3,011,601 10
Reserved as cost of collecting premiums deferred and in course of collecting; also commissions unpaid	14,833 20	
Divisible surplus		$674,722 10

From the undivided surplus of $674,722 10 a dividend will be paid, available on the settlement of the next annual premium after March 4, 1871, to each participating policy proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
James Suydam ..... Late merchant
James Marsh ..... Late merchant
John J. Cisco ..... Late Assistant United States Treasurer
Thomas C. Doremus ..... Merchant, Warren street
Benjamin F. Wheelwright ..... President Greenwich Bank
Wilson G. Hunt ..... Late merchant
Dan. H. Arnold ..... Late President Mercantile Bank
Washington R. Vermilye ..... Banker, Nassau street
William Tucker ..... Late President Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.
Shepherd Knapp ..... President Mechanics' Bank
Isaac N. Phelps ..... Banker, Wall street
Charles E. Bill ..... Banker, William street
Clinton Gilbert ..... Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank
William E. Bolles ..... Astoria, Long Island
Hanson K. Corning ..... Merchant, South street
Edward Minturn ..... Merchant, Water street
James Gallatin ..... Late President Gallatin National Bank
Jeremiah P. Robinson ..... Merchant, Front street
Charles P. Leverich ..... President Bank of New York
William M. Halsted ..... Merchant—Halsted, Haines & Co.
Henry W. Ford ..... Cashier Bank of the Republic
Apollos R. Wetmore ..... Merchant, Greenwich street
Frederick Sheldon ..... Tarrytown, N. Y.
James M. Morrison ..... President of Manhattan Bank
William H. Bradford ..... Late Merchant
William Walter Phelps ..... 25 Exchange place
Edgar S. Van Winkle ..... 48 Wall street
William A. Ogden Hegeman ..... Counsellor, 56 Pine street
George M. Miller (Miller, Stoutenburg & Peckham), 18 Wall st
John E. De Witt ..... President, No. 43 Wall street
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, Secretary pro tem.
WILLIAM D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Cashier.
A. H. BUCK, Medical Examiner.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
The interest and coupons due February 15, 1871, on the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent (8 per cent) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LOAN OF $3,000, ON A fine improved farm of 320 acres, worth, with buildings, $25,000; situated on the navigation stream Pamunky, Va.; 120 acres set in timothy and clover, 135 ready to be planted in corn. Liberal bonus paid. Address J. G. E., Turnstall's station, Va.

$20,000.—FIRST MORTGAGE FOR SALE; 15 per cent discount (money needed); eight months to run, property worth double amount; within 40 miles of New York. Particulars of Dr. LOVEJOY, 21 John street.

$50,000 TO PURCHASE FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages on Westchester county Property. Applications received from principals only or brokers having the mortgage in their possession. Stock of Westchester Fire Insurance Company wanted.
L. M. DAVENPORT, 35 Pine street.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in various sums. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGES, IN SUMS to suit, on property improved or good vacant lots; Leasehold and Second Mortgages wanted.
HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS REAL Estate in this city, on bond and mortgage. Liberal loans made on first class City Property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only need apply.
E. H. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

FOR SALE—A SPITZ DOG, 10 MONTHS OLD. 206 Forsyth street, room No. 1.

TINKER SHOOTS BOGARDUS ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 50 single and 25 pairs, for $1,000.
Immediately after Captain Bogardus shoots against time to kill 50 birds in 8 minutes, for $200.
J. R. SEALY, Proprietor.
Woodruff House, L. I.
J. SOMMERDYKE will sell pools on above.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 113 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

A.—EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, TOP AND Open Wagons, Rockaways, &c. Harness from $12 up. Lap Robes, Bells, Blankets, &c. Also 20 Sleighs. All for sale cheap. Corner Hudson and Spring streets.
LITTLE & TURNER.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness; all styles seasonable Carriages in great variety; large assortment Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, Buggies, new and second hand. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A.—CLOSING OUT SALE OF WINTER STOCK.—WE are selling off our stock of Sleighs, Harness, Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c., without regard to cost; also new and second hand Carriages for sale low.
W. H. GRAY, 22 to 29 Wooster street.

A.—TWO CLARENCES, LANDAU, CURTAIN COACH, Coupe and Harness, all in prime order, at low prices; also full assortment of new work.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A near Third avenue,
is now prepared to take orders for the celebrated buggies and 100 pound wagons, made with the patent vertical steel plates, combining the greatest strength with the least weight.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A near Third avenue,
has now in stock the finest and most complete assortment of elegant Vehicles that has ever been offered in New York, all manufactured on the premises, and now in the elegant warerooms at the factory. The advantage of purchasing directly from the manufactory will be evident to all.

A.—PATENT CLARENCES, LANDAULETS, MAKING winter and open carriages the most popular carriages used. I am the patentee and only manufacturer of this style of carriage. Reduced prices.
HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A GOOD CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE [illegible] perfect order, with or without Horse, Harness, Robes, &c., cheap. Apply at 255 Broadway, in the store.

COUPE FOR SALE—IN FINE ORDER; SATIN LINED; cost $1,200; will sell for $500. Apply at LEADBETTER'S stables, 639 Seventh avenue, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth sts.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME CARRIAGE Horses, a new Clarence and set of double Harness, by Wood & Gibson. Apply at ANDERSON'S stable, 110 and 112 West Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—DOCTOR'S PHAETON, IN GOOD CONDITION; will be sold cheap for want of use. Inquire of Mr. HETFRICHS, 103 West Thirtieth street, near Sixth avenue, livery stable.

FOR SALE—A FOUR YEAR COLT; GUARANTEED sound and kind; and will guarantee him to beat three minutes; is a dark brown; very stylish, proud driver; is about 15 hands 1 inch high. For full particulars apply at 108 West street, front office.

FOR SALE—10 HORSES, ALSO A MARE WITH FOAL, from $50 to $200 each; trial allowed. 187 Washington street.

FOR SALE—FIVE GOOD WORK HORSES, FROM 15 TO 17 hands high; all warranted sound and kind; suitable for grocers or truck; will be sold cheap. Apply for three days at 583 Washington street.

GREAT BARGAIN.—THREE SPLENDID CANADIAN cart Horses, 15 and 16 hands high, young, sound and kind, for sale cheap; trained to work. Inquire at 400 West Twelfth street, corner of West.

NEW FOUNDERED CURED FROM FIVE TO SIX days. Orders promptly attended to. Price $10. Address J. AUGUSTUS STAPLETON, Staten Island, N. Y.

SECOND HAND COUPE ROCKAWAY—AT A BARGAIN. Also Top Buggy, Dog Cart, light Rockaway, Depot Wagon and several slightly soiled Carriages cheap at CALVIN WITTY'S Warerooms, 638 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STYLISH SHIFTING top Buggy and single Harness, made by first class city maker. Address, stating lowest cash price, HARNESS AND BUGGY, Herald office.

$100.—BEAUTIFUL SORREL MARE, 14½ HANDS; can show three minutes; sorrel Horse, eight years, 16 hands; sound and kind; $140. 50 West Thirty-first street, near Broadway.

$125—FINE LARGE BAY HORSE: TEAM OF LARGE Horses, $200; small Horse, $110, 8-9 years; trained to hard work; must sell; lost my work. 734 Washington street, in the grocery.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,
CLEARING SALE OF $80,000 worth of
Velvets, Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.

Velvets and Trimmings.
Velveteens closing out, 25c. to 75c. yard.
Silk Bonnet Velvets, 75c. to $1 50 yard.
Silk Plushes closing 50c. to $1 yard.
Wide Silk Plaid Velvets, $1.
Silk Moss Velvets, 75c. yard.
Changeable Silk Velvets, $1 yard.
Colored Silk Velvets, 25c. piece.
Rich Chenille Gimps, 25c. piece.
Rich Silk Trimmings, 25c., 40c., 50c. piece.
Rich Silk Gimps, 25c. to 75c. piece.
Rich Dress Trimmings, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. yard.

Closing 90,000 yards of Ribbons, from 3c. to $1 yard.

Closing out all our Velvet, Felt, Plush and Satin Hats and Turbans, 5c. to 25c.

Embroideries and Laces.
Ladies' Linen Collars, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs, 5c. pair.
Gents' Linen Collars, 6c. each.
Closing Daisy Ruffings, 15c. to 25c. piece.
Closing Magic Ruffings, 25c. piece.
Closing Lace-edged Ruffings, 25c. piece.
Cut Pieces Ruffings, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c. yard.
Closing Linen Edgings, 1c., 2c., 3c. yard.
Real Valenciennes Laces, 10c., 15c., 20c. yard.
English Thread Laces, 12½c. to 25c.
German Thread Laces, 5c., 6c., 8c. yard.
Valenciennes Edgings, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard.
Closing Lace Collars, 15c. to 75c.
Closing Needlework Collars, 10c. to 50c.
Tucked Embroideries, 8c. and 1c. yard.
Worked Bands, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c.
Fine Shetland Veils, 10c. each.
25,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, 5c., 6c., 10c., 15c., to 75c.
22,000 yards Hamburg Insertions, 5c., 10c., 15c. to 75c. yard.
3,000 Needlework and Lace Sets, reduced way down from 15c. to $2 entire Set.

Ladies' Underwear.
Fine Trimmed Chemise, 42c. up.
Pretty embroidered Chemise, 80c.
Tucked and embroidered Chemise, 75c.
Tucked and trimmed Drawers, 50c.
Tucked and ruffled Drawers, 60c.
Tucked and ruffled Night Dresses, 85c.
Trimmed and ruffled Aprons, 25c.
Ten-tucked Skirts, 75c.
Twenty-tucked Skirts, 95c.
Tucked Skirts, from 50c. up.

Handkerchiefs closing out.
Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
Needlework Handkerchiefs, 12½c. to $1.
Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c. to $5.
Gents' hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 15c. to 50c.
Gents' hemmed Handkerchiefs, 12c. to 25c.
Lots of soiled Handkerchiefs.
Ladies tape-bordered Handkerchiefs, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.

Every article sold at the price advertised.

Best 100-yard Spool Machine Silks, 5c.
Best 50 yard Spool Machine Silks, 4c.
Best Spool Sewing Silks, 3c. spool.
Best black Italian Silk, 1c. skein.
Best Embroidery Silks, 2c. skein.
Best Silk Twist, 1c. skein.
Fine French Working Cotton, 1c.
Warranted 200-yards Spool Cotton, 3c.
Best Linen Thread, 9c. dozen hanks.
Twilled Tapes, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c. roll.
Wide Linen Tapes, 5c. piece.
English Star Braids, 15c. dozen pieces.
English Crochet Braids, 20c. dozen pieces.
36-yard pieces Alpaca Braids, 25c.
White Cotton Trimmings, 5c. to 25c. piece.
Best Alpaca Skirt Braids, 5c. piece.

Prices way down at KINZEY'S.
Goods for greenbacks at less than gold cost.

Best Diamond Pointed Pins, 5c. paper.
Best Watch Steel Corset Steels, 5c. pair.
Best Swan-bill Hooks and Eyes, 2c. card.
Lots of Dress Buttons, 3c., 4c., 5c. dozen.
English Pearl Buttons, 4c., 5c., 6c. dozen.
Pure Whalebone, 25c. entire bundle.
Best Linen Shoe Laces, 1c. dozen.
Best Long Corset Laces, 9c. dozen.
Honey Soap, 3 cakes in box, 20c. box.
Best Zephyr Worsted, 10c. ounce.
Lots of Sleeve Buttons, 10c. pair.
Fancy and Jet Sets, 25c. to $1 50 set.

Hosiery and Gloves.
Closing lot of Kid Gloves, 25c. pair.
Closing fine lot Kid Gloves, 50c. pair.
English Hosiery, full regular, 25c. pair.
Ladies' heavy Hosiery, 12½c. pair.
Lots of Misses' Hosiery, 10c., up.
Silk and Zephyr Scarfs, 10c.
A Novelty Club Lined Paper Collars, a prize to every box, 30c. box.
Lots of other Goods closing out cheap.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
490 Broadway, New York,
between Amity and Fourth streets.

AT R. H. MACY'S.
Monday morning display,
10,000 yards best quality Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, all fine colors, seven inches wide, 86 cents a yard.
Monday morning will open 20,000 yards finest quality Dotted Swiss Muslins for 19 cents a yard, worth 60 cents.
Monday morning, 1,000 English Toilet Quilts, 11-4 full size, At $2 15, worth $4 50.
1,000 pieces fine English Percales, 18 cents a yard.
Very fine Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, and a general stock of Housekeeping Goods at very popular prices.
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, French Flowers, Feathers, Neckties and Bows, Silks and Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, White Goods, Lace Curtains, Theatrical Goods, Ballet Hosiery, &c., Fancy Goods, French and American Clocks, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Hosiery and Gloves, Small Wares, Soaps, Perfumery, Trimmings, Buttons and Fringes, Cotton, Alpaca and Silk Umbrellas, Carved Goods, Plaited Wire Baskets, Bird Cages, Kid Gloves, Underwear, Bronzes, Jet Jewelry, Paris Jewelry, Books, Books, All the Popular Magazines of the day, Initial Paper and a great variety of Goods not mentioned here.
All best quality at popular prices.
The largest Fancy Dry Goods Store in the city.
Also, now opening,
A first class stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description, including all the novelties, at popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.
Parasols now open.
Straw Goods.
All the New Styles Will be opened this week.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.
100 Dozen Ladies' fine Balbriggan Hose, far below the regular prices.
Closing job lots in Children's Underwear at very low prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.
Kid Gloves.
Our 86 cent Ladies' Kid Gloves are Warranted Equal to any dollar kid glove in the city.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.
Our English ½ Hose, which we sell regularly at 25 cents, are as good as can be bought at any other store in New York at 37½ cents.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

RECEPTION AND VISITING BONNETS.—AN ELEGANT assortment of the most recherche styles, in all the new colors. Flowers for balls furnished to order.
MADAME DE LACY,
928½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street, east side.

TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, DRESS BUTTONS, Ornaments, &c., manufactured for the wholesale trade. Also manufacturers supplied with materials for cash or exchanged. FREDERICK MAYNARD, 109 Liberty st.

$4—$75.—EXTRA RICH GENUINE WHITE FOX ROBE, only $75; imported white Wolf, extra size; extra rich black Bear, gray Fox, &c.; Buffalo Robes, $4 to $15. 102 Chambers street.

$50,000.—A HOUSE DOING BUSINESS IN another city will purchase job lots of dry goods, particularly in the furnishing goods line, at reduced prices for cash; all correspondence strictly confidential. Address CASH, Herald office.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Fore Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER YACHT MATTIE, 40 TONS, O. M.; four years old; price $3,000. Address WM. H. GLOVER, Southold, L. I.

FOR SALE—A SCHOONER, FOUR YEARS OLD, CARrying 130 tons in 7 feet water, well found and in good order. Inquire of J. C. BAXTER & SON, Ship chandlers, 308 West street.

SCREW YACHT MISCHIEF FOR SALE CHEAP. 75 feet, schooner rigged, large cabin; low pressure surface condensing engine; very fast, economical and light draught. Address box 4,679 Post office.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson....Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan..........Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain tickets. Steerage (prepaid) $32.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS............Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...........Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
FIRST CABIN..........$75 | STEERAGE..............$30
to London.............. 80 | to London............... 35
to Halifax, N. S........ 20 | to Halifax.............. 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
WASHINGTON, Beaufort...............Thursday, February 2
LAFAYETTE, Roussan.............Saturday, February —
Note.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY for BREMEN.
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, will sail on Saturday, February 11, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
the steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, on Saturday, February 18.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin...........................$120
Second cabin............................. 72
Steerage................................. 35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
CALEDONIA....Sat., Feb. 11 | IOWA..........Wed., Feb. 8
ANGLIA........Sat., Feb. 18 | ISMAILIA.......Wed., Feb. 15
AUSTRALIA.....Sat., Feb. 25 | TROJAN........Wed., March 1
COLUMBIA....Sat., March 4 | DORIAN.......Wed., March 15
INDIA..........Sat., March 11 | TYRIAN.......Wed., March 29
EUROPA.......Sat., March 18 | DACIAN.......Wed., April 5
and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA, Freeman...................Feb. 4, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Price...........................Feb. 8, at 3 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Thursday, Feb. 14 1871, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold; payable in United States gold.
The SILESIA will sail Feb. 28, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
BATAVIA............................Thursday, 9th February.
TRIPOLI............................Thursday, 11th February.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.
CHINA........Wed., Feb. 8 | CALABRIA....Thurs., Feb. 23
BATAVIA......Thurs., Feb. 9 | CUBA.........Wed., March 1
TRIPOLI.......Sat., Feb. 11 | SIBERIA.....Thurs., March 2
ALGERIA......Wed., Feb. 15 | RUSSIA........Wed., March 8
SAMARIA.....Thurs., Feb. 16 | PARTHIA...Thurs., March 9
ABYSSINIA....Wed., Feb. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin..........$130, gold | Second Cabin.........$80, gold
First Cabin, to Paris.................................. 145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin.........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $50.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on 4th and 20th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 20—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, February 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, February 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

BERMUDA MAIL.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO will be despatched to Hamilton, taking freight for St. Georges, on Thursday, February 9, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, for freight.....Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman.......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, for freight.....Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken.........Thursday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
The first class steamship
YAZOO (1,830 tons),
Catharine, Master,
will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, from pier 41, foot of Queen street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 o'clock A. M.
Accommodations for passengers are of the most superior character.
Fare to either Havana or New Orleans, $50, currency.
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
130 South Third street, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau).....Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, Captain F. Van Sice.....................Feb. 15
MISSOURI, Captain J. R. Edwards (via Nassau).......Feb. 23
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, February 11.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, R. R. R. and C. Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North river on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest, sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
CHARLESTON, Captain James Berry,
will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 7.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship GEORGIA will follow Thursday, Feb. 9.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Broome street.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, for Norfolk and Portsmouth, on Monday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship ISAAC BELL, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
LODONA, Captain H. R. Hovey,
will leave pier 20 East river, Saturday, February 11, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.
The steamer BIENVILLE will follow from pier 36 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
on Saturday, Feb. 11.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Chambers & Day, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. S. Chambers retiring. The unsettled affairs of the late firm will be adjusted by James Day, who is authorized to sign the firm name for the purpose aforesaid, and who will continue the business.
M. S. CHAMBERS.
JAMES DAY.
Witness—J. HENRY FOWLER.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL capital; an old established Cigar Store, with first class fixtures, complete, doing a good cash trade. Call immediately. S. JOSEPHS, 512 Eighth avenue.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN A FULLY established, highly profitable, permanent, secured, cash paying manufacturing business; article small, a necessity and sells to the trade on sight at 300 per cent advance; small capital required; satisfactory references given.
E. L. BENNETT, 258 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS OF DRY GOODS.
The inventor of a Universal Power Loom wishes to sell his invention in the United States. The Universal Power Loom combines various advantages:—Two or three warps can be woven on it, thereby producing all warp effects aimed at for plain and compound goods, as well in material as in combination. Each yarn beam can be isolated and regulated back and forward; it permits a twenty-fold change of color in pick, filling and picking, from one side or the other, in number, order and pick-and-pick; the greatest perfection in the performance of this machine, even in complicated articles of the most extensive number of colored picks, is obtained by universal pick watchers. It admits of every change that may be desired in pattern and combination, drafting and designs of any kind whatever, and is, therefore, particularly well adapted for the manufacture of fancy articles and dress goods. For further information apply direct to the inventor of the Universal Webeemachine, care of EUGEN FORT, Leipsic, Germany.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED business; plenty of work on hand; $600 cash required; none but a reliable man, who will devote time to business, need apply. Call at No. 7 Murray street, room 22.

PARTNER WANTED.—$10,000 TO $20,000 CASH CAPItal required; business established; pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED and profitable light manufacturing business; small capital required. Call for three days at room No. 5, 53 Fulton street.

PARTNER WITH $12,000 WANTED—TO TAKE THE place of one retiring, in a first class retail business, well established, of three years' standing. Sales amount to upwards of $100,000 per annum, with large profits. In one of the choicest locations in Boston. For interview address X. Y. Z., Post office, Boston.

TERRITORY FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST PAtents in the United States.—A safe investment. Those desiring further information please call and examine the article at 178 Broadway, room 23, from 10 to 4 o'clock during the week.

$500 TO $700.—WANTED TO BUY, A LEGITIMATE business, such as Grocery, Liquor or Cigar Store, or manufacturing business, with stock, &c. Address, stating location, PURCHASER, Herald office.

$1,000.—AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH $1,000, can have a very lucrative and permanent position in Baltimore. For interview, address, with full name, BALTIMORE, Herald office.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST CLASS MANufacturing business, established and paying a large profit. Apply to H. T. BRAGG, 41 Maiden lane.

$10,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, WITH THIS amount, to join the advertiser, who, with equal capital, is desirous of purchasing and controlling an exceedingly profitable manufacturing business. Address, appointing interview, J. P. M., Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY EVENING, AT BOOTH'S theatre, a Gold Bracelet, with initials. The owner can have the same by paying expenses and proving property at room 22, No. 19 Broad street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, A TRUNK, from express wagon. A liberal reward will be paid on returning it to 20 Catharine slip.

LOST—IN SIXTH AVENUE OR WEST FIFTEENTH street, on Friday afternoon, a lady's Mink Fur Cape. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at No. 63 West Fifteenth street.

LOST—200 SHEETS OF RED ONE CENT REVENUE Stamps; "New York Match Company" engraved on each stamp. $50 will be paid to any person sending them to No. 4 Park place, or for information leading to their recovery. No questions asked.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, FROM an express wagon in Chatham square, a small russet Trunk, of no value except to owner. Whoever will return or give information where said trunk can be found will be suitably rewarded at 556 Hudson street.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.
The following described Notes, Drafts, &c., having been this day stolen from the messenger of this bank, the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating them, as payment has in all cases been stopped:—

NOTES.	
Drawn by Jeffries, Seely & Co.	$2,142.80
Drawn by Benton & Pierce	559.39
Drawn by T. J. Raynor & Co.	1,000.00
Drawn by G. L. Davis & Co.	334.35
DRAFTS.	
Drawn on G. C. Collins & Co.	262.34
Drawn on Howes & Macy	50.00
Drawn on Howes & Macy	48.85
Drawn on Howes & Macy	500.00
Drawn on Howes & Macy	507.55
Drawn on Howes & Macy	125.00
Drawn on Howes & Macy	100.00
Drawn on Howes & Macy	25.00
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	19.00
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	38.43
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	3,518.53
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	777.51
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	50.15
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	122.24
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	30.00
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	150.00
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	7,000.00
Drawn on Winslow, Lanier & Co.	182.10
Drawn on United States Treasury	145.68
Drawn on United States Treasury	55.42
Drawn on United States Treasury	8.25
Drawn on United States Treasury	12.00
Drawn on United States Treasury	225.00
Drawn on United States Treasury	38.41
Drawn on Moffat D. & Co.	2,500.00
Drawn on W. Hoge & Co.	40.65
Drawn on J. L. King, Treasurer	54.50
Drawn on W. A. Smith & Co.	100.00
Drawn on Gilman, Son & Co.	155.00
Drawn on Gilman, Son & Co.	15.65
Drawn on Gilman, Son & Co.	17.45
Drawn on Fisk & Hatch	99.40
Drawn on Soutter & Co.	16.07
Drawn on Loss & W.	35.75
Drawn on M. Morgan's Sons	612.85
Drawn on Leverich & Co.	225.68
Drawn on Leverich & Co.	239.00
Drawn on Wells, F. & Co.	200.00
Drawn on Gibson, C. & Co.	29.70

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, FROM A coupe, a large striped Afghan. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by leaving the same at No. 238 West Fourteenth street.

$50 WILL BE PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of a gold Hunting Lever Watch (20,455), P. S. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass., maker. Address L. W., Herald office.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID ON THE RETURN to 308 West Twenty-eighth street of a single stone Diamond Ring, lost on Saturday afternoon, in Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. A. PERNOT, MACHINE NEEDLE MAKER, 122 Worth street. Orders promptly filled.

WHERE THE DIGESTIVE POWERS ARE SO WEAK as to cause imperfect assimilation, and in many cases lay the foundation of consumption and wasting, the use of SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine is ready and highly approved by the medical faculty, will be found among the most potent remedial agents. They enable the digestion of cod liver oil and prevent nausea, while they efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach rejects it. These facts are attested by the published records of medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond street, London, and all chemists. Note.—Savory & Moore's name and trade mark on each bottle.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN R. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN R. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(established 1847),
salesrooms 25 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, February 8,

at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 25 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, Sheriff's sale of Bronzes, Liquors, &c. By order M. T. BRENNAN, SHERIFF.
JACOB KOHLER, Deputy.

A.—WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Supreme Court sales.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, the Plot of Ground, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 750½ and 752 Washington street, corner of Jane. Size of plot, 53.2½x63 feet.
Also, at the same time and place, by order of Henry J. Bowen, Esq., Executor, Suffolk street, No. 58; is a two story and attic brick front House. Size of lot 18.9x50 feet.
Also, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, Suffolk street, No. 60; is a two story and attic frame House. Size of lot, 18.9x50.3 feet.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 67 Cedar street.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 57 Nassau st., opposite Post Office. Household Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 57 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Pier Mirrors, with Slab and Brackets; Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes; Bookcases, Secretaries. Also
Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, &c., Sharp's make.
Mahogany Standing Desks, with Book Racks.
Oak, walnut Sitting Desks, Single and Double.
Elegant Globe Gas Chandeliers, &c.
Also,
Thirty Sewing Machines.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
BY CHARLES C. WARREN, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms 66 and 68 Reade street.
TUESDAY, February 7, at 10½ o'clock,
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF RUBBER GOODS.
TWO THOUSAND CASES AND UPWARDS,
Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Overshoes, Sandals, Imitation Sandals, Arctics, Alaskas, Long Boots, &c., &c. Comprising full lines of first quality Rubber Goods, in perfect order and from well known manufacturers.
Also,
FIVE HUNDRED CASES AND UPWARDS,
Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Children's sewed, pegged and nailed Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Gaiters, &c., including a large assortment of new and seasonable goods.

AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE, at the elegant private residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue. This (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock precisely, E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; elegant rosewood Pianoforte, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Mirrors, Curtains; rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel, reps and haircloth; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Etageres, Bookcases, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Sideboards, Dining Table, Glass, China and Silverware; Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUSTUS A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER.—Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, this day (MONDAY), at the elegant brown stone mansion, 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock; the house furnished less than six months, at a cost of $15,000. Drawing Room Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel; rosewood Pianoforte, Etageres, Encoignures, Tables, Bookcase, marqueterie Cabinets, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Curtains, Clocks, rosewood, walnut Bureaus; Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, China-ware, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Linens, Basement, Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION.

Artist Fund Paintings.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office 82 Fifth avenue (Fourteenth street).
The annual sale of Works of Art contributed in aid of the Fund will commence
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AT 8, at the Somerville Gallery.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell this day (Monday), commencing at half-past ten o'clock, all the elegant and costly household Furniture, many rare and costly works of art, contained in above private brown stone mansion, viz:—Magnificent brilliant toned 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, four rich Parlor Suits, rep Suits, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Mirror, Bookcase, velvet and Brussels Carpets, &c.; Bedroom Suits, dining room, basement and kitchen Furniture in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, February 7,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Sale peremptory.
By order of the Trustees and Stockholders.
118th street—Fourteen lots of Land, with the improvements, north side 118th street, commencing 498 feet east of avenue A and fronting on the Harlem river. Seven of the lots will be sold together in one parcel with the water front, and the other seven lots together, with the foundry buildings. Fifty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. On Friday, February 10, at 10 o'clock, all the personal Property will be sold on the premises, consisting in part of Furnaces, Ranges, Plumbers' Pipes, Sinks, &c.; Patterns and Flasks, Engine and Boiler, Tools, Shafting, Pulleys, Lathes, Pig Iron, Coal, Lead, &c.
Map and particulars at the office, 28 Pine street.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS AT 10½ o'clock, at 89 Oliver street, well stocked Grocery, Showcases, Fixtures, &c., positively in lots. Dealers invited. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 384 Bowery.

BY J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—JOHN A. DUNN & CO., salesroom 253 Bowery, will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at 101 Allen street, positively, in lots, the contents of Oyster and Lager Beer Saloon, viz.:—Counter and Shelving, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Knives and Forks and all other Goods contained in said saloon.

BY J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—JOHN A. DUNN & CO., salesroom 253 Bowery, will sell to-morrow (Tuesday), February 7, at 12 o'clock M., at 83 Nassau street, all in entire, the Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, six of Phelan & Collender's Billiard Tables and all other Goods contained in that first class Bar and Billiard Room. Full particulars in to-morrow's Herald.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER.
Office, 2 West Fourteenth street, corner Fifth avenue.
Will sell
Stock, Fixtures, and
Three Years' Lease of
Restaurant, Bar and Oyster Saloon,
192 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street,
on Monday, at 11 o'clock,
on the premises.
May be examined at any time before sale.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1871, at 10½ A. M., at the Corporation Yard, foot of Little Twelfth street, North river, a large quantity of Flagging, old Carts, Wagons, Iron Bridge, &c., &c.; and immediately after, at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington street, East river, old Iron, old Carts, Wagons, Flagging, &c. By order of WM. M. TWEED, Esq., Commissioner Public Works.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage to me directed and delivered I will expose for sale by public auction, on the 9th day of February, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the yard and premises No. 9 Sackett street, in the city of Brooklyn, the following described Chattels:—1 eight-horse Engine, 1 thirty-horse Boiler, Saw, Bench and Mandrel, double Splitter, Pulleys, Splitters, Belting, Bundling Presses, Smoke Stack, 2 Horses, 2 Wagons, 2 sets of Harness, all the buildings on the lot No. 9 Sackett street, in the city of Brooklyn.
JOHN M. PERRY, Attorney for Mortgagee.
BROOKLYN, February 3, 1871.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6. Marshal's sale,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a lot of Briarwood and Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Cases, large Showcase, two small Showcases, Clock, Stovepipe, &c.
M. BEARNE, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, Auctioneers, sells Monday, February 6, at 10½ o'clock, at 19 Bowery, by virtue of an execution, three barrels Bourbon Whiskey, two casks Spirits, one cask Brandy, Cider, &c. Also one fine four-pull English Ale Pump, Mirror Back, Counter, &c. By order of John A. Weth, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Watches, Blankets, Quilts. By order GEORGE CUDLIPP, East Twelfth street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—SEWING MACHINES.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, 15 Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's and Singer's family, cabinet and other Sewing Machines, new and in perfect order.
JAMES O'BRIEN, late Sheriff.
R. COSTELLO, Deputy.
Also a lot of Furniture, Sofas, Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Bureaus, Carpets, &c.; lot of Groceries, Spices, Blue, tubs of Butter, Flour, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 451 Canal street, 6 to 10 Tapestry, Three-ply, Brussels and other Carpets; large quantity of Oilcloths, several Parlor and Chamber Suits, French Plate Pier and other Glasses, Centre and other Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, Curtains, Hair and other Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, China, Glass, Cook Stoves, Dining Room and kitchen Furniture.
Also Furniture from storage—One rosewood Piano; this will embrace all kinds of Goods, Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, seven or eight marble top Bureaus, &c. Washstands, Toilet Glass, Glass, &c.; two or three Parlor Suits, large Mirrors, Wardrobes, &c. The carpets are nice.

INSTRUCTION.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, higher Mathematics, Grammar, Spelling, German, French, Latin taught privately; 24 writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies' department. Day and evening.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 2-6 BOWERY.—Private Instruction, day and evening; Bookkeeping, Spencerian Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' Department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator.

A LADY WISHES TO GIVE FRENCH LESSONS AT pupils' residences; best references; $10 per quarter. Address L., box 200 Herald office.

A LADY, GRADUATE OF TROY SEMINARY, WOULD like a position in a school or family. Address B. L., box 212 Herald office.

EVENING LESSONS—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKkeeping, Arithmetic, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, [illegible], corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening. [illegible] business men [illegible] penmanship [illegible] a few lessons and no [illegible] hand given.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND ENGLISH THOroughly taught, and with [illegible] by Professor J. A. GNDERMAN, [illegible]. Lessons given at either pupils' residences or my own. Terms moderate.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH BRANCHES, DRAWing and Painting taught day and evening by a lady, also Spanish lessons given in exchange for other tuition. Address Mlle. H., box 212 Herald office.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES FOR sale, at very low prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere. AMERICAN STEAM FIREPROOF SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

ATTENTION DRUGGISTS! ON A LEADING AVENUE in this city, with choice Stock, Lease and Fixtures, a Drug Store for sale; Soda and Beer Apparatus complete. Address EMERSON, 98 Fourth avenue.

A FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY STORE FOR sale; been established for 13 years; the owner about retiring from business. Apply at 336 Atlantic street, Brooklyn. Mrs. ONDERDONK.

A GOOD PAYING RESTAURANT FOR SALE—VERY cheap; splendid location. Apply to D. BLACKMORE, 67 Third avenue, for two days.

A.—FOR SALE, CORNER LIQUOR STORES, RESTaurants, Oyster Saloons, Groceries, Tea Stores, Bakeries, Confectioneries, splendid Billiard Saloons, Country Hotels, Country Groceries, Undertaking Business, Meat Markets.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

BOOK STORE FOR SALE.—A LONG ESTABLISHED, first class retail Book Store situated on the most prominent thoroughfare of the city will be sold at a bargain; communications strictly confidential. Address LIBER, box 113 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS GROCERY AND TEA STORE FOR sale; established 9 years; 3 years' lease; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 274 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM. INQUIRE at No. 2 William street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED HAT STORE, with fixtures. Apply at 455 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOODWILL AND FIXtures of an old established corner Liquor Store doing a good business. Apply at 40 Hester street, corner Essex.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES AND LEASE OF CENtral Park Garden; four years' lease from 1st May next. Reason for sale, retirement from business. Apply to C. P. G., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ESTABLISHED STORE, DOING a good city and country cash trade, with a full assortment of China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Fancy Articles, &c.; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. 357 Canal street, between Laurens and Thompson streets, New York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will of a first class Lace and Ladies' Undergarment Business, located on Broadway; terms reasonable, as the present owner wishes to return to Europe. Address LACE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A COPPER VACUUM PAN, SIX FEET six inches diameter, complete in every particular and in first rate working order; also a Vacuum Pump, Guild & Garrison makers. Address box 4,013 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS TRUCKING BUSINESS, consisting of two trucks, one cart and the work of four stores. Apply to SPEAR & CARROLL, pier 25 North river.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, THE BAR AND RESTAURANT 56 Warren street, with five years' lease from 1st of May next. For further particulars apply at the bar.

RARE CHANCE.—HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURnishing Store for sale in the upper part of the city; old established and doing a good business; long lease and cheap rent; price $3,500. For further particulars inquire at JOSEPH LEVY'S, No. 9 Chambers street.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CUTTERS.—FOR SALE, a well established and good paying business in custom Ready Made and Furnishing Goods, in the best locality in the thriving city of Elizabeth. The Lease and Fixtures separate, and the Stock, in part or all, to suit customer. To a thorough practical man only part cash needed, as the concern must be sold. Apply soon to CHAPMAN & MASTER, Elizabeth, N. J.

THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN THE EIGHTH ward, doing a splendid trade; good reason for selling. Apply at 452 Greenwich street.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED SECOND HAND FURNITURE Store, where former proprietors made a fortune, is now offered for sale, or will take a partner with from $2,000 to $5,000. Every information given by applying in person or by letter 550 Hudson street, corner Perry.

MACHINERY.

A. A.—BUY STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS AND SAW Mills, Corliss' Engines, &c., of practical manufacturers direct. WOOD & MANN, Steam Engine Company, 42 Cortlandt street, New York. Send for price list.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Four to sixty-horse power. J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
46 Cortlandt and 93, 95 and 97 Liberty streets.

HOMER, MACHINIST AND DEALER IN NEW and second hand Tools and Machinery, Press and Press Tool, making. Cutting out and piercing done at 54 East Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND Greene streets, NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.
Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, Saturday, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—
300 barrels of prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head lined and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "prime med." Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 2 mats each.
6,000 gallons of Pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of Family Soap, 2 pound bars, 80 pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada" Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar Cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
500 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ½-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds net.
50 boxes of Desiccated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter-boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half-boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 3-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
100 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2 pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damson, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
500 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-Chow and Gherkins and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
10 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
100 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
200 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
200 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
200 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 75 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 25 pounds in a case.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the government.
By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
Chief C. S. Department of East.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW York.—Henry J. Cohen and Henry A. [illegible], as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of [illegible] Smith, deceased, plaintiffs, against William H. Smith and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the 29th day of December, 1869, and the order modifying the same, bearing date the [illegible] day of January, 1871, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose for sale at public auction, on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, through Roberts & McGuire, real estate auctioneers, the premises known as No. 215 Broadway, in the city of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:—[illegible]
[illegible]
JAMES [illegible], Referee.
T. W. [illegible], Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Dated New York, January 26, 1871.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

ANY PARTY HAVING A [illegible] can find a purchaser at [illegible] on Monday afternoon. N. B.—Dealers need not apply.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE SECOND HAND LARD Oil Presses, low for cash. Address box 4.0 Post office, Baltimore.

EXCHANGE.

WANTED—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS CLOTHING OR Fancy Goods, with lease; in payment will give a new patent, paying $ 2,000 a year net on wholesale orders. Inquire of C. M. VANDERVOORT, 33 Park row, New York.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Set of Teeth, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; Sets purchased or repaired.
J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, with patent cabinet cushions, at prices varying from $130 upwards; 5x10 Tables, $275 each, complete. Factory and warerooms, corner of Canal and Centre streets.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
ON MONDAY
MACHINE POETRY,
A NEW VERSION
OF OLD
NURSERY RHYMES.
FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN WAR,
FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS
ALL OVER THE CITY.
THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
NEW YORK'S
FAVORITE NEWSPAPER.
THE
LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ALL THE
EVENING DAILIES,
AND CONTAINS
MORE LIVE NEWS
THAN ALL THE OTHER PAPERS COMBINED.
THE TELEGRAM
GIVES EVERY EVENING
THE
ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE DAY
IN BRIEF.
ALL FRESH MATTER IN EACH EDITION.
THE TELEGRAM
IS THE SMALLEST,
CONTAINS THE MOST,
AND READS THE BEST
OF ALL THE TWO CENT PAPERS OF THE CITY.
SOLD IN ALL THE NEWS STORES,
AT ALL THE NEWS STANDS,
BY ALL THE NEWSBOYS,
ALL OVER THE CITY.
SENT ALL OVER THE WORLD,
ALL ROUND THE GLOBE,
AND WHEREVER THE SUN SHINES,
FOR 50C. PER MONTH;
$6 PER YEAR.
OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

SCHLEE—WART.—On Sunday, February 5, at the bride's residence, No. 377 East Tenth street, by the Rev. Godfried Schiebel, Mr. ROBERT SCHLEE to Miss ROSEY WART, both of this city.

Died.

BEATTIE.—At Elizabeth, on Saturday, February 4, MRS. ANN M. BEATTIE, widow of James Beattie, aged 63 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Cornelius Beattie, No. 70 Scott place, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be placed in the receiving vault of the Evergreen Cemetery of Elizabeth.

BEEKMAN.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., ELIZA, wife of Gerrard G. Beekman, Jr., aged 85 years.
Funeral Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BENNETT.—On Saturday, February 4, Captain RODERICK BENNETT, aged 57 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 255 South Fifth street, Jersey City, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Claverack, Columbia county, for interment.

BIEGEN.—On Saturday, February 4, MARY MAGDALENA BIEGEN, beloved wife of Peter M. Biegen, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
A solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated at St. Francis' church, West Thirty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at eleven o'clock A. M., from where the remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

BOLLES.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, February 3, at his residence, NATHAN BOLLES, aged 35 years.
The funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 6 West Park street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

BRENNAN.—On Sunday morning, February 5, of consumption, THOMAS M., son of Mary and the late Joseph Brennan, aged 27 years and 5 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 255 First avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.
Sacramento (Cal.) papers please copy.

BROWNE.—On Sunday morning, February 5, at half-past three o'clock, EDGAR BROWNE, in the 55th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 537 Ninth avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

BURKE.—On Saturday morning, February 4, MARY, the beloved wife of Edward Burke, a native of Lowhill, county Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 68 years, 1 month and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons, Lawrence, Edward, Jr., John and Michael; also her son-in-law, William Gregan, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 96 Henry street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BURTNETT.—On Friday, February 3, at the residence of his son William, 15 Cottage place, DANIEL BURTNETT, in the 78th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Anthon Memorial church, Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown, N. Y., for interment.

BUTTLE.—On Saturday evening, February 4, MARY ADELAIDE, daughter of Robert and the late Mary R. Buttle.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 54 Sixth avenue.

CHAPMAN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, February 4, JOHN W. CHAPMAN, formerly of Mobile, Ala., in the 45th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Lucy K. Eddy, No. 104 Irving street, Rahway, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.
Norfolk (Va.) and Mobile (Ala.) papers please copy.

CHICHESTER.—On Saturday, February 4, FANNIE T., wife of Aaron Chichester, aged 29 years.
Service at her late residence, No. 26 Madison avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Brinkerhoff, 541 West Houston street, New York, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CLAIR.—On Saturday, February 4, at her late residence, No. 324 East Twenty second street, MARGARET CLAIR, a native of county Cork, Ireland, aged 57 years.
Her remains will be taken to the Church of the Epiphany, on Second avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, February 4, HENRY W. COOK, aged 64 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Johnson avenue and Suydam street, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.
NOTICE.—The members of the New York Ferry Engineers' Association are requested to meet at their room, 46 East Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, February 7, at one o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy member, Henry W. Cook.
JAMES TAYLOR, President.
A. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

CONNER.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, February 5, MARY VAN RENSSELAER, wife of [illegible], [illegible] daughter of John [illegible] Van Rensselaer.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Bayard street, New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at [illegible].

[illegible].—On Sunday, February 5, MICHAEL [illegible], a native of [illegible], county Donegal, Ireland, aged [illegible] years.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 12 Garrison street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. [illegible]

CONKLIN.—[illegible] morning, February [illegible], at [illegible], HARRIET L. CONKLIN, the beloved wife of J. H. Conklin.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. H. [illegible], No. 2 [illegible] street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

[illegible].—On [illegible] morning, February 4, [illegible], daughter of [illegible].

[illegible].—On Sunday, February 5, [illegible], [illegible].
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 57 Forsyth street, this [illegible] afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

[illegible].—On Saturday, February 4, suddenly, THOMAS J. [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 102 Hester street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

HANKEY.—On Sunday, February 5, HENRY HANKEY, in the 28th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 239 East Thirty-first street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HOLBROOK.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, February 4, FRANCIS ELLIOTT, son of Isaac E. and Lizzie C. Holbrook, aged 1 month and 5 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, 210 South Fourth street, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

HYDE.—On Saturday, February 4, MARY A. HYDE, aged 84 years and 9 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Robert S. Munson, Whitestone, L. I., on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock.

JACKSON.—In this city, on Sunday, February 5, NATHAN JACKSON, Jr., M. D., aged 25 years.
Further notice of his funeral.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, February 5, MARY, relict of John Jones, in the 78th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Episcopal church, Adelphi street, near DeKalb avenue, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

KOOPER.—On Saturday, February 4, after a short illness, MARY, daughter of Caroline and the late Henry Kooper, aged 12 years and 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 168 Canal street, corner of Elizabeth street.

LEWIS.—On Saturday, February 4, after a short illness, Mrs. HARRIET LEWIS, aged 80 years, 10 months and 22 days.
Her many friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Reuben Simonson, No. 95 Pineapple street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

LYON.—On Saturday, February 4, ROBERT LYON, son of the late Nicholas B. Lyon, of this city, aged 74 years.
Interment at White Plains.

MACDONNELL.—On Sunday, February 5, HUGH MACDONNELL, a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 47 years.
Funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, New York avenue, Clifton, S. I.

MULLEN.—On Sunday, February 5, after a short illness, JAMES MULLEN, aged 61 years, a native of the county Cavan, Ireland.
The friends and relatives of the family, also of his brother, John Mullen, and brother-in-law, James McGuire, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 132 Elizabeth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

OLIVER.—On Saturday, February 4, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. I. West, 430 Fifth avenue, JAMES D. OLIVER, in the 79th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from the church corner of Fourth street and Lafayette place.

O'KEEFFE.—On Saturday, February 4, ELIZABETH O'KEEFFE, a native of Ballyhooley, county Cork, Ireland, aged 22 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 City Hall place, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

PLACE.—On Sunday, February 5, after a short and severe illness, WILLIE H., only son of Thomas C. and Sarah A. Place, aged 3 years and 4 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 168 Attorney street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

PURCELL.—A solemn anniversary requiem mass will be offered in St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, on next Wednesday morning, for the repose of the soul of MRS. MARY T. PURCELL, wife of Wm. J. Purcell, M. D., at nine o'clock.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SHANNON.—On Sunday, February 5, after a short but painful illness, JANE, the beloved wife of James Shannon, aged 48 years, 7 months and 11 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, old No. 57 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.
Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

SIMMONS.—On Saturday, February 4, ANDREW SIMMONS, a native of county Meath, Ireland, in the 51st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Hugh Murray, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 25 East Forty-seventh street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

STEINER.—On Sunday afternoon, February 5, at two o'clock, DELIA STEINER, the beloved wife of Herman Steiner.
The relatives and friends, officers and brethren of Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M.; of Lebanon Lodge, No. 9, I. O. B. B., and of Damon Lodge, No. 19, K. of P., are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 Henry street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.
NOTICE.—The brethren of Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the wife of our worthy brother, Secretary Herman Steiner from her late residence, No. 57 Henry street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.
ABM. J. SEMEL, Master.

STERLING.—On Sunday, February 5, at his residence, No. 553 Third avenue, CORNELIUS STERLING, aged 36 years, a native of Burr, Kings county, Ireland.
The funeral will take place from the above number, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

STEPHENS.—On Sunday evening, February 5, SARAH C., wife of William A. Stephens.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 West Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

STUYVESANT.—On Saturday, February 4, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's church, in the Bowery, this (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock, without further notice.

TABER.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Saturday, February 4, SAMUEL T. TABER, in the 47th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, Westbury, L. I., on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Westbury station, on the Long Island Railroad, on the arrival of the half-past eight o'clock train from New York.

TOBIAS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, February 5, HARRIETTE, beloved wife of Dr. S. J. Tobias.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 48 West Thirty-third street.

WORTMANN.—On Saturday, February 4, CHRISTIAN BERNHARD WORTMANN, in the 39th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company A, Fifth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the Gehrner Freundschafts Bund and Knickerbocker Verein, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 29 East Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The third annual report of the New York Co-operative Building Lot Association presents to the public some facts in regard to co-operative societies in this city that we have no doubt but will interest the public. The association numbers 754 members, of which 275 have been provided with one or more building lots, located in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Woodside, Jamaica, Mount Vernon, Belleville, New Jersey and Melrose. The expenses of the association are met by a semi-annual tax of twenty-five cents per share. The par value of a share is $125. Members can subscribe for not less than two nor more than eight shares, upon which payments are demanded of twenty-five cents per week on each share. Members can select property for purchase within twenty-five miles of the city, a special fund being reserved for the purchase of property for members who do not wish any of that which the association purchases for general distribution among the members. Upon the whole the report presents a very flattering exhibit, and the only wonder is that we have not more of them in our midst. The very wonderful growth and success of co-operative societies throughout Europe makes us consider why they are not made more use of by the working classes of the United States in advancing their prosperity. The principal cause of this seems to be the unwillingness of Americans to put their money in co-operative enterprises, which, however profitable and sure in the end, are necessarily slow in their results. They desire to use their money so that it will increase rapidly. This may do well enough for those who can put away some of their earnings, but to a large portion of our citizens—clerks, mechanics, laborers and others who live up to their means—the co-operative societies, if properly managed, are a valuable assistance in helping them to amass a sum of money, or, perhaps, give them a homestead through money that would not have otherwise been saved. The third annual meeting of the association took place on Thursday evening at Columbia Hall, 213 Bowery, when the following officers were elected to serve for the year:—President, [illegible]; vice president, [illegible]; treasurer, T. W. [illegible]; secretary, G. W. C. [illegible]; trustees, Aug. M. [illegible], John Watson and James F. [illegible]; directors, J. J. O'Donnell, A. Q. [illegible], [illegible], Warren C. Taylor, R. C. [illegible], John Dunn, [illegible], [illegible] H. Fenton, Richard [illegible], Allen McKenzie and John Meehan; [illegible], [illegible] Patterson, George E. [illegible] and Thomas J. Plunkett.

A FORTUNE [illegible] TO BE HUNG.—The case of the People vs. [illegible] Hall, for murder, came up again this morning, on motion for new trial, in the [illegible] Court of San Jose. The motion for arrest of [illegible] and a new trial was [illegible] [illegible] points, all of which were overruled by the Court, and the prisoner ordered to appear for sentence. [illegible] through an interpreter, [illegible] to him the only [illegible] which was in the power of the Court to [illegible], which was that the prisoner be taken to the County Jail, and from thence, on the 24th day of March, 1871, between the hours of nine and twelve A. M., to be taken and hanged by the neck until he is dead.—*San Francisco Alta, Jan. 28.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

There is a sad romance about the history of Mlle. Hall[illegible] Dossi, the beautiful young French *artiste* who has a benefit concert at Steinway Hall to-night. She came to this country a twelvemonth since with her mother and betrothed, and the latter returned to Paris to procure means sufficient to start him in business here. Her father had considerable property near Orleans, and the young man promised to return in a short time, so that the nuptials should take place in the fall. The war broke out before he reached Paris, and he found himself with McMahon, on the frontier, instead of with his expected father-in-law. All tidings of him have been lost since the dreadful day at Sedan, and the father has been shut up in the beleaguered capital. The young lady gives this concert to enable her to rejoin her parents and console them in their distress. All the property belonging to them at Orleans is hopelessly ruined by the storm of war that swept over that ill-fated city.

Marie Seebach's bill for the week at the Stadt is very rich, and some novelties are promised. This evening she appears as Emilia Galotti, assisted by Veneta, as the Princess Orsini, and to-morrow the company repeat the charming comedy "Deception" (Tauschung auf Tauschung). On Wednesday Seebach plays Anne-Eliza for the first time Friday Luisa Miller, and on Saturday there will be a real treat in the sparkling "Katchen of Heilbronn."

The second concert of the fashionable Church Music Association, which is set down for the 21st inst., has a programme of undoubted interest. It consists of Beethoven's Mass in C, "The Seasons," and Lindpainter's jubilee overture. The chorus and orchestra of this society are of a very superior order, and the conductor, Dr. Pech, is painstaking and conscientious. The name Church Music Association is a bad selection, appropriate only for Sunday schools or primaries and not for such a society. Why not change it to "Melpomene," "Apollo," or some other significant title? The solo parts at the next concert will be rendered by Mrs. Philip D. Gulagher, Miss Nettie Sterling and Messrs. Leggatt and Centemeri. A very interesting feature is the programme, a little brochure of twelve pages, written by Dr. Pech, and containing very readable remarks about the composers and their works. It enhances the value of the concert to a very great extent, and prepares the audience for a more thorough enjoyment of each work by pointing out its salient points in detail and giving a sketch of the composer.

It is useless to speak at present of the successor of "Saratoga" at Daly's boudoir theatre, as the public will not permit that fascinating picture of the American Baden to be withdrawn. On Saturday the ladies drove the orchestra out of their seats at the matinée, and the little theatre was packed with a choice assortment of humanity. Hats and ostrich feathers decorated the little enclosure where Mr. Stoepel and his musicians are wont to discourse harmony. There was a similar throng in the evening. Hence there is no prospect of the early withdrawal of "Saratoga."

Another Richelieu is in the field, and Fox discards the parti-colored toggery of the clown for the ermine and purple of the Cardinal. There will be many a hearty laugh at the Olympic this evening, where the inimitable comedian draws around the trembling Julie "the awful circle of Tammany" and howls "an Erie injunction" at her persecutors. His exhortation to François, "On the bright Lexington avenue which fate has marked for a railroad, there is no such word as fail." Among the secondary personages we find the precocious little Jennie Yeamans, Lillie Eldridge and Ada Harland. Mr. Hayes has prepared some of his prettiest scenery for it. Mr. John H. Selwyn, the well known manager, has succeeded Dan Symons in the business management of this theatre, and the play will be produced under his special direction.

There is no falling off in the Richelieu of Booth in point of popularity, to judge from the attendance. The wonderful stage setting, so complete in every detail, is alone a subject of study and interest. A very interesting scene took place at the theatre on Friday evening, being the occasion of the second anniversary of the opening of the theatre. At the conclusion of the performance, and before Mr. Booth left the stage for his dressing room, all the employés of the establishment assembled upon the stage and surprised the accomplished actor-manager by presenting him with a very beautiful silver service, handsomely inscribed. Mr. Fenno, chairman of committee, made the presentation address, as follows:—

Mr. BOOTH—Sir, may I beg your attention for a few minutes while I perform a most pleasing and gratifying duty? The ladies and gentlemen of your company, the orchestra, artists, the officials, the mechanical department employés, in fact all who have the pleasure of being under your management, feeling that this occasion (the second anniversary of the opening of this beautiful temple which you have given to art, the drama and public) should not be allowed to pass by without a manifestation of the respect, admiration, and I do not think I employ too strong a word when I say affection, with which you are regarded by all with whom you are brought in daily and nightly contact in the performance of our respective duties.
The tribute we present is a heart gift, coming spontaneously from all. Receive, then, from our hands this token of our admiration of the artist and manager, and our esteem and respect for the man, to which we add our prayers and good wishes that health and prosperity may crown your future years, and that the pleasant ties which now exist between yourself and all, of whatever station or position, may be yearly strengthened by a faithful performance of their duties and a continuation of the gentlemanly courtesy which has ever been extended, making the performance of their duties a pleasure rather than a task, and winning for yourself "golden opinions from all sorts of men." Take, then, our tribute, and may it afford you as much pleasure in receiving as its donors feel in presenting it.

Mr. Booth replied briefly but feelingly to this address, although quite overcome by such an unexpected and graceful acknowledgement from his subordinates.

A gratifying revival takes place at Wallack's to-night. Lord Lytton's play, "Money," will be presented for the first time in two years. It will be alternated during the week with "Ours," "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," "Used Up" and "Clandestine Marriage." Poor Tom Robertson's play of "Birth" is in active preparation. This sandwiching of new and old plays gives a variety to Wallack's bill which it is hard to find in any other temple of the drama.

The fresh features in "Black Crook" have given it a new lease of life more enduring than the compact with Zamiel. Still, the main props of the spectacle are the premières, Cora, Adrienne and Bonfanti; the Majiltons and skaters; the brilliant music of Operti, and gorgeous scenery of Voegtlin. "Richard III." will succeed the "Crook" as a grand spectacle.

The management of the Grand Opera House puts forth fresh exertions this week to attract crowded houses. There is to be a regular operatic carnival—four operas, five *prime donne*, three first tenors and a grand ballet every evening. If people don't get enough for their money it will not be the fault of the length of the bill.

The old war horse of the stage, Edwin Forrest, appears to-night at the Théâtre Français, Fourteenth street, as King Lear.

"Hunted Down," with Laura Keene, is still the attraction at Lina Edwin's.

Lucy Rushton shows "Red Hands" still at Wood's, and the Coleman children sing and dance at the matinees.

This is the last week of the pantomime of "See Saw" at the Bowery. The sensational drama of "Neck and Neck" follows the pantomime. Mr. E. T. Stetson, the proprietor of the drama, drew crowded houses in Albany with it last week. The annual benefit of the favorite of the Bowery, Mrs. Jones, takes place on Friday.

The Globe has a full-blooded Fenian drama on its boards this week. It is called "The Green Banner," and embraces the entire strength of the company.

The Lauris, Leopold and an hundred others are announced at the Comique.

George M. Kelly, a champion leaper, is the new star at the Circus.

At Bryant's Little Mac has a new monkey sketch, and on Thursday a special matinee will be given for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum.

Tony Pastor announces "The Female Highwaymen," under the title of "Harmony, Melody, Youth, Wit and Beauty."

The second week of John Brougham's clever play, "The Red Light," commences at the Park, Brooklyn. "Saratoga" is in rehearsal there.

Miss Jenny Busk, the young American *prima donna*, will give a grand concert at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday, assisted by Hermanns, Candidus, Werner, Danforth, Carozzi and a grand orchestra. She will sing "The Nightingale" and Hayden's brilliant waltz, "The Return."

"Ireland in Shade and Sunshine" is still at Apollo Hall.

Wambold's song, "The Little Church Around the Corner," and "The Brigands" are still the features at the San Francisco Minstrels.

Two eminent professors from Europe have been added to the staff of the New York Conservatory of Music.

A reading and concert for the benefit of the Brooklyn Foundling Asylum and St. Mary's Female Hospital will be given at the Brooklyn Academy on this evening. Miss [illegible] is announced as the reader, and [illegible] Walsh, the lady tenor, will be the musical attraction.

Dr. [illegible] is the director of the American Conservatory [illegible].

Miss Vienna Demorest, the talented young composer, whose musical abilities have been recommended and complimented by so many of our noted leaders, such as [illegible], Dodworth, Baker, Operti, Dowling, [illegible], &c. [illegible] is said to possess one of the best and most cultivated soprano voices in America. Nilsson has complimented Miss Demorest by accepting and singing one of her latest ballads, and has also informed Mrs. Demorest that she has arranged with Strakosch, her manager, to have her appear in concert. She will make her debut before an audience of invited guests at Chickering's new Concert Hall, Fourteenth street, on Saturday evening, February 25, 1871.

Miss Nina Foster will give, for the first time since her recent return from England, this evening, one of her charming dramatic and poetic readings at Mrs. Wood's, No. 18 East Twenty-eighth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear this evening at Newark, and to-morrow at Elizabeth and on Wednesday and Thursday at Paterson, under the management of Mr. John F. Smith.

Kelly and Leon's Minstrels have a choice bill for the week at Hooley's, Brooklyn.

New [illegible] will be introduced by Welch, Hughes & White's Minstrels at the Brooklyn Opera House.

Nilsson is expected soon to make her appearance in public again, and at last accounts she was rapidly recovering.

Mme. Gazzaniga-Albites sang at the last Brooklyn Philharmonic concert, with great success, the "Prayer" of Beethoven and an aria from "Mignon."

Signor Albites will give shortly two or three amateur operas, and introduce to the musical world some of his best pupils, among whom are prominent Miss Nininger, Miss Ridgway and Signor Leoni.

CHESS MATTERS.

Captain MacKenzie vs. Max Judd.

The celebrated chess player Captain MacKenzie is on a visit to the Western States to ascertain by oral communication the feeling of that portion of the country on the subject of holding an International Chess Congress. He has found that the Western chess players are in favor of an American Chess Congress in order to establish the status of the reputed best players in America. They also wish that one of the Western cities should have the honor of holding the congress; it is therefore probable that the original scheme will be modified.

During MacKenzie's stay at Detroit he contested two games with Mr. Max Judd, of that city. The first game was drawn, and the second was finally scored by the New York champion.

The subjoined game is the second played by them:—

(Ruy Lopez Kt's game.)

Max Judd, White.	MacKenzie, Black.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—K Kt to B 3	2—Q Kt to B 3
3—B to Q Kt 5	3—K Kt to B 3
4—Castles.	4—Kt tks K P
5—P to Q 4	5—Kt to Q 3
6—B tks Kt	6—Kt P tks B
7—P tks K P	7—Kt to Q Kt 2
8—K R to K sq (a)	8—K B to K 2
9—Q Kt to B 3	9—Castles.
10—Q Kt to K 2	10—P to Q 4
11—Q Kt to Kt 3	11—Q Kt to B 4
12—K to R sq (b)	12—P to K B 4
13—P tks P en pas	13—K B tks P
14—P to Q B 3	14—Q B to K Kt 5
15—Q B to K 3	15—Kt to K 3
16—Q to Q R 4	16—Q B tks Kt
17—P tks B	17—P to Q B 4
18—Q R to Q	18—K to R sq
19—Q to Q B 6	19—Q to Q B sq
20—B tks Q B P (c)	20—Kt tks B
21—Q tks Kt	21—P to Q B 3
22—K R to K 2	22—K B to Kt 4
23—Q R to K sq	23—Q to Q 2
24—K R to K 6	24—Q R to Q B
25—K R to Q 6 (d)	25—Q to K B 2
26—K R to K 6	26—Q tks B P ch
27—K to Kt sq	27—B to K B 5
28—Q tks Q R P	28—P to Q B 4
29—Q R to K 2	29—P to K B 4
30—Q to K 7	30—Q to K Kt 5
31—Q R to K 5	31—B tks R
32—R tks B	32—Q R to K ch
33—R tks P ch	Q tks R
34—Q tks R ch	R tks Q
35—Kt tks Q	and MacKenzie finally won (e).

COMMENTS ON GAME.
(a) He should rather have developed his game on the Queen's side.
(b) This is not the right time for making this move.
(c) He should have taken Q P with rook.
(d) Q to Q 4 would have been preferable to this move.
(e) Although Mr. Judd has two extra pawns, he cannot maintain them against the power of black's rook.

Delmar vs. Perrin.

The following off-hand game, played Friday night at the Café International, between Messrs. Delmar and Perrin, is exceedingly interesting from beginning to end. It is full of hair-breadth escapes, of attacks and counter-attacks, and will amply repay those players who will take the pains to examine it carefully:—

(Scotch Gambit.)

Perrin, White.	Delmar, Black.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—K Kt to B 3	2—Q Kt to B 3
3—P to Q 4	3—P tks P
4—B to Q B 4	4—B to Q B 4
5—P to Q B 3	5—P tks P
6—B tks B P ch	6—K tks B
7—Q to Q 4 ch	7—K to B sq
8—Q tks B ch	8—P to Q 3
9—Q tks P at B 3	9—Q to K B 3
10—Castles	10—B to Kt 5
11—Q to Q Kt 3	11—B tks Kt
12—Q tks Q Kt P	12—Q to K Kt 3
13—P to K Kt 3	13—Kt to Q 5
14—Q tks R ch	14—K to K 2
15—Kt to B 3	15—K Kt to B 3
16—Q tks R P	16—Q tks K P (a)
17—Q tks P ch	17—K to K
18—B to K B 4	18—K Kt to Q 4 (b)
19—Q to B 8 ch	19—K to B 2
20—Q to Q 7 ch	20—K to Kt 3
21—Q tks P ch	21—K to R 4
22—K R to K	22—Q to Q 6
23—R to K 5 ch	23—Kt to B 4
24—Kt tks Kt	24—B to K 5 (c)
25—B to K 3 (d)	25—K to Kt 5
26—P to B 6 ch	26—K tks P
27—Q R to B ch (e)	27—Q tks R ch
28—K tks Q	28—Kt tks Q

And after a few more moves white resigned (f).

COMMENTS ON GAME.
(a) Ingenious! Should Kt tke Q he is mated by Kt to K 7 ch.
(b) Beautifully played and requiring a great nicety of play on the part of white to answer.
(c) Intending, if not prevented, to plant his Queen at K B 6.
(d) Effectually thwarting black's design and threatening to check K and Q with the Knight.
(e) This unfortunate lapsus, only to be excused by a protracted sitting, lost a game which he could have won in three moves by taking Kt with Rook. Suppose

27—R tks Kt ch	27—B tks R
28—Q to B 4 ch	28—K to K 7
29—Q mates	
	If 27—K to Kt 4
28—Q tks P ch	28—K tks R

29—Q to B 6 ch and mates in two moves.
(f) Although white has still a numerical advantage it is doubtful whether he can win, owing to the peculiarity of the position. Several back games were played from this point, which resulted in black's favor.

THE MURDERER RULLOFF.

An Account of His Escape While Under Sentence of Death from Ithaca Prison, by a Personal Friend—He Adopts the Profession of a Teacher of French and Enlists the Sympathies of the Jailor's Wife.

There has been great excitement and interest evinced on the part of the public in reference to the murderer Rulloff, more particularly as to the life he has led since he escaped from Ithaca jail. There has also been considerable discussion as to that important escape in the various journals of the country, part of which a HERALD reporter has ascertained was not borne out by facts.

In an interview with a gentleman who was personally acquainted with the murderer, both prior and subsequent to his career of crime it was discovered that grave mistakes had been committed with regard to the circumstances attending the escape and the complicity supposed to exist in carrying out the details.

HIS SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE FROM PRISON

was attributed to Albert Jarvis, the keeper of Ithaca jail. This was not so. He was assisted by more powerful hands. In 1845 Rulloff belonged to a gang of desperadoes and probably keeps up his connection with them still. As is well well known Rulloff was sentenced to death. At this time—the gentleman informed the reporter—he was solicited by numerous citizens and the scot family to endeavor to discover the whereabouts of his wife and child. A committee of five were appointed to go to his house and break it open, with the hope of securing his address, but without success. No record was there; not a trace could be found. After Rulloff had been re-arrested by the sheriff of Ithaca he gave up a French copy of the "Mysteries of Paris," in which he had inscribed in his handwriting a list of the places, commencing with New York, up the river as far as Troy, thence to Buffalo—naming each place on the way—and on to Batavia, Elmira and the southern counties. Opposite to each place was a name, and then again short remarks written in a primeval style of shorthand which none but the writer could decipher. The persons named were prison associates.

According to Mr. Tichenor, of Brooklyn, it was Albert Jarvis; but his wife was supposed to have been instrumental in effecting the escape. Mrs. Jarvis had placed her son to learn French from Rulloff,

THE SHACKLED MURDERER,

without asking the consent of her spouse, who afterwards stigmatized it as an outrage, and as soon as her intimacy was discovered by the sheriff of the prison she was sent out of the house, being only allowed to visit the prison at stated times. Afterwards, subsequently Jarvis [illegible] going [illegible] and his wife [illegible] that young [illegible] were [illegible] to [illegible] Rulloff by Mrs. Jarvis, [illegible]. Previous to the escape [illegible] the Sheriff, asking him [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] five doors through which he [illegible].

A [illegible] recaptured in Ohio and [illegible] it was found he had [illegible] [illegible] amputation of one of the toes [illegible]. The doctor desired him to take ether [illegible] the operation was being performed, but he [illegible] that he would make a poor show on the scaffold if he could not stand so small an affair, and [illegible] while the medical man leisurely severed the injured member.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 37

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—EMILIE GALLOTTE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 6th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)—EDWIN FORREST AS KING LEAR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MONEY.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—GRAND OPERATIC CARNIVAL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SEE SAW—NECK AND NECK.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—LITTLE BO PEEP.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE RED LIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—READING AND CONCERT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND SELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Monday, February 6, 1871.

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THE CARNIVAL IN WASHINGTON promises to be a capital affair.

BROOKLYN AND THE CHURCH IN ROME.—The good people of the City of Churches, the Catholics, a very goodly portion of the population in point of numbers, have been thoroughly roused in defence of the sovereign rights and temporalities of the Pope, both in Rome and the Papal States. They came out in strong expression, uttered by the different congregations *en masse*, yesterday. King Victor Emmanuel need never seek aldermanic honors on Long Island, should he be forced to emigrate to America. That's enough.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN CUBA.—By special telegram from the HERALD'S correspondent in Havana we learn that the rebels have been attacked in their stronghold by the Spanish troops and completely defeated, with a loss of fifty killed, many wounded and prisoners. Thus the work goes on, and it appears to be the intention of the Spanish forces now to make short work of the remainder of those in arms against the government. Another insurgent of note, Jesus del Sol, of the Cinco Villas, has also come in and surrendered.

MR. CRAMER'S NOMINATION as Minister to Denmark was the cause of quite an exciting scene in executive session on Saturday. Zach Chandler engineered the nomination with all the awkwardness and blundering that seems inherent in Zach, and naturally enough poor Cramer was used up so heartily among the disagreeing Senators that we have no doubt he wishes he was never nominated or that he was anybody's brother-in-law but the President's. It has come to such a pass now that being a relative of the President is looked upon as a sad disaster.

ATTEMPTED REVIVAL OF THE KNOW NOTHING FOLLY.—We are sorry to see a respectable contemporary endeavoring to revive the stupid prejudices of religious sects for political purposes. Who cares what religious opinions predominate among the men who hold office in this city or State? That is their own affair, and concerns the public service naught. Ten years ago this same foolish game was played, and with what political result we all know. The thing died of its own rottenness. To set men by the ears upon the subject of differences in religious belief is a poor occupation for a public journal anyhow. Therefore we regret to see the folly and the viciousness of the past attempted to be revived in a metropolitan newspaper.

The New Era in International Politics.

The London Conference bangs fire. And well it may, for the politics of Europe are plainly entering into a new phase; and the written as well as the unwritten traditions of the diplomacy of the Old World are not adequate to furnish guidance for statesmen who have to arrange affairs under the new and as yet undeveloped conditions. At this juncture it is the office of enlightened public opinion, acting through the leading journals of the world, to furnish guidance, first to the thought, then to the action of nations and cabinets. The moment is of deep critical importance to the development of humanity in international politics. It behooves us all to study it and master its meaning.

The question that underlies this Conference is one of tremendous import to the future of the human race. It is the question to what Power shall hereafter belong the mastery of the Eastern World. The rivalry of Russia and Great Britain in the task of reconstructing the decaying East is probably not to be reconciled, as some have suggested, by a division of spoils in the Levant and Central Asia. A partnership in that great transaction might be very beneficial to the peaceful prosecution of the great work. But Great Britain and Russia represent social and political principles too conflicting for such diplomatic arrangement to be final and secure. The problem will be solved on the principle of preponderance, secured either by war or by such an overwhelming marshalling of the forces of Europe, on the one side or the other, as shall, without war, reduce one of these Powers perforce to the secondary part. To discuss the probabilities of this vast question is to take soundings in a "dim and perilous" way. But we are bound to do it nevertheless.

The whole stress of the question rests now upon the shape which shall be taken by the action of united Germany. According to all reasonable calculation France is now out of the account in the striking of this balance wherein the nations are about to be weighed. Upon any view of the matter, France, if she rise again at all to the level of an effective military Power, with an initiative and a will, must take a quarter of a century to do it. The world moves fast nowadays, and long before that time expires the issues of which we speak will be virtually settled. But it is doubtful, to say the least, whether France will so rise. The thrifty, scientific German body, now fairly to be organized as a whole under the provident, subtle Hohenzollerns, has got France under. Germany is a unit domestically, and has acquired a frontier against which France can do nothing henceforward but dash herself to pieces. Even if her factions admitted the possibility of her resurrection into an effective military State, trained, disciplined, guided by single political and military designs, Germany, with but a fraction of her new strength, in her new military positions, and with the great fleet of the future which she is sure to have, could first hold her back and then emerge to crush her. When France comes to ponder on and analyze her new position she is more likely to acquiesce in the new decree of Providence, or fate, than work steadily against it. To maintain political order at home will task her utmost energies. Whether she will even now emerge as an independent State depends upon the use she makes of the next fortnight, during which all observers may well hold their breath with awe while she discusses her destinies with the German sword at her throat. It is there, and it will never be removed. She lives and moves and has her being henceforward, if at all, on the sufferance of Germany, which will not and dare not ever relent.

With Germany, then, we say, rests the solution of the whole great future of internationality. So plain is this that the Austrian Cabinet recognizes it fully. In the despatch with which Count Beust replied to the notification of the creation of the German empire that statesman declares that the Austrian Emperor recognizes in the advent of the new German Power a fact of supreme historical significance. The meaning of this, when considered by the light of the facts concerning Austria and Russia, is unmistakable. Russia is playing on the sympathies of the Slavonic part of the Austrian population, without disguise, to break up the Austrian empire and win Constantinople under the flag of Panslavism. It is an effort which promised success while the antagonism within Germany of Austria and Prussia divided the forces of the German people. That was cured by 1866 and Sadowa. And Prussia is now the spearhead of a German empire. And Austria's policy will be determined not by her Slaves, but by her Germans and Hungarians, the twenty-five millions of her people who possess nearly all its wealth and culture, all its material and moral power. And the great fight of 1870, which poets may call the fight for the watch of the Rhine, politicians may now see to have been a fight for the watch of the Danube. The two great historical river basins of Europe will be firmly held with a united purpose by the great Teutonic empire and the great Eastrian, as we call it, not Austrian, empire. Central Europe, not Germany alone, is a military, political, diplomatic unit. It is a great barrier against rising Russia and against fallen France.

If all this be so, the peace and neutrality policy of England are, after all, justified by the event. Time tries all and reveals all, and things may yet turn out differently from the horoscope of nations which we are now drawing. But the inner justification of the non-intervening policy of our mother nation is to be found in the latent conviction of her statesmen and people that the stars in their courses were fighting for her. True it is that in the Crimean war France aided England to hold Russia back. But it was illusory aid. And since the peace of 1856 France, in her Egyptian, Syrian and Suez Isthmus policy, has plainly shown that she was a dangerous and equivocal friend to English dominion in the East as against Russia. Till France fell it was always possible that she might come to an understanding with Russia, which should involve nothing less than the magnificent plan of handing over Asia to the Czar and Africa to the Gallic power. All that is over. And Russia now is confronted and confranked—we must coin that word—not only on their own behalf, but on that of England virtually, by Germany and Austria. Their interests, therefore, are the interests of the land we call Turkey. Perhaps not of the Turks, but certainly of the European lands over which the Porte holds sway direct or indirect. And the great strategic line of empire from London to Constantinople is therefore now secured by irresistible political and military power, according to all human calculation, forever.

This country has had much and bitter cause of complaint against the ruling classes of England, and it will exact signal reparation for her offences. It sympathizes and will continue to do so with the development of the great Slavonic power. But it must study and appreciate facts. It is impossible not to see that England has made a great gain by all that has passed during the last six months. If her dominion in the East is to be assailed by Russia now it must be by a direct onslaught on India. That contingency still remains. The great traveller in Central Asia, M. Vambery, is about to produce a work upon this subject—the result of his latest travels and studies. We shall look for it with deep interest. It is a far cry to India. But Russia is very strong, and English, as well as Indian military power, very badly organized.

The Situation of Affairs in France.

Judging from the despatches which we publish in this morning's HERALD from France a stormy time may be anticipated, and that before long, between the Bordeaux and Paris governments. The message to Gambetta that henceforth the government of Paris would exercise the executive power will tend, if we mistake not, to inflame the minds of the red republican leaders who go hand in hand with him in all he says or does. Since the conclusion of the armistice there has been an evident coolness between the French leaders in Paris and those in Bordeaux. Every day the breach has become wider and more distinct. In the opposition of Gambetta, in his dictatorial decrees and his fiery addresses is exhibited the weakness of that party of which he is the head. If the republican sentiment prevailed throughout France as generally as Gambetta and his clan would have the world believe there would be no necessity to attempt to prevent monarchical or imperial candidates from entering the election campaign. Lyons, a southern city, which has experienced none of the severities of the war, believes in and upholds the late dictatorial decrees issued by the Bordeaux wing of the government. Lille, a city which has done far more for the republic, decides against such dictation as to the character of the candidates for the National Assembly. In contrast, also, to the mad ravings of the Bordeaux reds, the address of the Duc D'Aumale appears conspicuous. He believes that monarchy is the best form of government for France. This opinion he expresses openly and freely; but should the French people decide in favor of a republican form of ruling he will bow to that decision. How widely different from Gambetta's views are the sentiments expressed by the Duke! The radical leader would stuff republicanism down the throats of the French people whether they like it or not. It strikes us that M. Gambetta might take a lesson in democracy from this aristocrat, and yet this Duke is one of the men proscribed. It is plain to be seen that the question with this would-be dictator is, if the French people express themselves freely, what will become of Gambetta? That he loves France we do not doubt, but that he loves power more we firmly believe.

Italy, Germany and the Pope.

What is to become of the Pope? Will Italy, through any compensations she may have to offer, be able to reconcile him to the loss of his little temporal kingdom? Or will the London Conference before its final adjournment be compelled to take up this important matter of a settlement of the future residence and spiritual kingdom and political independence of the Holy Father? Our latest information from the Vatican is to the effect that he will listen to no compromise touching the patrimony of St. Peter—that he does not consent to the loss of those parts of it which have heretofore been appropriated by Italy any more than he consents to her present military and political occupation of the Holy City. But it is true, notwithstanding, that even the Pope, like St. Peter himself, must submit to the temporal necessities of his situation.

From the correspondence which has been passing meantime between Count Bismarck, on the one hand, and the North German Ambassadors at Rome and at Florence on the other, it is evident that the Emperor William, in the interest of the numerous Catholics of Germany, and especially of the South German States, intends that the Pope and his claims shall be respectfully considered and magnanimously adjusted, as far as possible without needless offence to the Italian government. It appears, too, that considerable progress has been made in the Italian Parliament upon what is called "the Papal Guarantees bill," which, we believe, provides not only for the independence of the Pope as the head of his Church, including free intercommunications between the Church throughout the world and the Vatican, but also for a liberal yearly allowance from the Italian Treasury, in quarterly instalments, to the Pope, in compensation for the loss of his temporalities and the revenues which heretofore he derived from them as their political sovereign.

But still it is apparent that there will be no harmony between Italy and the Pope while there is a prospect to him of something better at least than the terms of Italy, from a settlement of his claims by the great Powers, in which the voice of his good Protestant friend, the Emperor William, will be more potential than that of the excommunicated Catholic, Victor Emmanuel. Strange, too, as it may appear, all Europe is beginning to share in the opinion that the Pope, though abandoned by or beyond help from the Catholic States, is still a power on the Continent in having for his friend the powerful Protestant Emperor of Germany.

ANOTHER FRAUD, similar to the Chorpenning swindle, has been passed in the House. Doubtless there is an immense litter of them hid away among the "business on the Speaker's table."

GOVERNOR MORGAN is in Washington for the purpose, it is said, of harmonizing the New York republicans. He will be a "good-enough Morgan till after election" if he can do that.

The Fisheries Question—A Settlement to be Made.

It seems to be settled that England, in the interest of good feeling, has directed her provincial authorities in Canada to grant licenses at once to American fishermen in Canadian waters, and that Minister Schenck's departure for his post at St. James has been delayed until the preliminaries of the settlement can be arranged between Sir John Rose, the London banker, who has been in Washington for some time on semi-diplomatic business, and Minister Thornton, England's representative at our capital. The concessions on the part of Canada are to be unconditional. This arrangement will be immensely satisfactory, especially to General Butler and the Gloucester fishermen, and will not redound to the discredit or loss of Canada herself. It is also a telling argument in favor of a straightforward, unhesitating line of policy in our foreign affairs. The prompt declaration which President Grant made in his recent Message to Congress in favor of securing their rights to our fishermen, and the steady agitation which General Butler has kept up from the first may not have enforced these prompt concessions—it would be ungenerous now to say so—but without doubt a weak and wavering policy would have been likely to keep the subject unsettled for a long time, and to have left a long train of evils and bitternesses behind, if it had ever succeeded in a settlement.

The Churches Yesterday.

There was, perhaps, less of sectarianism in the sermons delivered yesterday—reports of which we publish this morning—than we can recall to mind as distinguishing those of many previous Sundays. As a general rule the preachers confined themselves to the discussion of subjects more intimately connected with salvation than the efficacy of baptism by immersion or by sprinkling. Even the Pope, so far as we have read, escaped a wordy castigation. Charity was invoked and discoursed upon eloquently in several churches, for various good and pious causes, in addition to its own intrinsic merit as a soul-saving virtue. The "memorial offering" of five millions of dollars, which is intended as a kind of spiritual cement to keep well fastened together the two branches of the Presbyterians, which have recently become one again after a division of a third of a century, formed the subject of Dr. Sanderson's sermon. He recalled to the minds of his hearers the story of the widow's mite and the meanness of some of the rich people on a certain memorable occasion mentioned in the Scriptures, implying thereby, we suppose, that some of the reunited brethren had ignored the subscription list.

Brother Beecher also dwelt upon the beauty of charity, calling upon his congregation to outdo their former generosity "and make ample provision for the Gospel to the poor and outcast." Considering the severe cold snap and the price of coal and food, he might have suggested fuel and bread and meat among the provisions. Charity, too, for the House of the Good Shepherd, was the theme of Dr. Potter, and in his sermon he took occasion to speak highly of the morals and religion of a great city in opposition to the assumption that all the virtues of a country are to be found in the rural districts.

At the other churches the sermons were good. Dr. McVickar held up the example of Christ to his hearers, appealing to them to manifest in their lives some evidence of recognition of His great love for them. At St. Peter's Roman Catholic church Father Allen discoursed on the spread of Catholicism in America, while at St. James' Father McEvoy urged upon the congregation the necessity of working out one's own salvation. A collection was taken up at this church for that admirable institution, the Foundling Hospital, previous to which Father Farrelly briefly referred to the immense good it was doing in breaking up the infamous practice of the abortionists. Rev. Mr. Foote, at the Christian Church, gave the scriptural definition of sin, while at the Church of the Messiah Mr. Hepworth held forth the doctrine that true religion did not require any particular form or creed. In Washington Dr. Addison discoursed on "rejoicing in religion."

For a very cold day all the churches were well attended. Although the exhibit of wealth and fashion was probably not so great as on more agreeable days, the religious spectacle was none the less gratifying to all true believers in Christianity.

THE LEGISLATURE reassembles to-day. Members will take their seats after the refreshing benefits, we hope, of a Sabbath passed in religious devotions. They will have had time to reflect upon measures which have been presented to them from committees. They may have asked themselves, "Where is the job in this or that proposed measure?"—say the investing of powers in the hands of one man for the purchase of lands and water privileges—the fountainheads from which the people of the city of New York derive their supply of water; or whether there is not much good in the proposition to repeal the bill for the widening of Broadway; or whether the Tammany Regency have not made a mistake in proposing to place the Tax levy of this city in the hands of gentlemen most of whom are in no way responsible to the people. These are a few of the questions which, we trust, the interim since the adjournment last Friday has given members the leisure to reflect upon. Let them act honestly and conscientiously. This the people not only ask but demand.

MORE CABLES.—Let us have all we can get. The gentlemen interested in the new cable project to Belgium have been reduced to memorializing the Senate to pass a certain bill which gives everybody the right to lay cables, when the Senate ought to have passed the bill which has already passed in the House long ago without any memorials on the subject. These gentlemen ask no favors, no subsidies, no land grants. They merely wish it to be settled that they are at liberty to land a cable on our shores, and they promise to send a hundred words a minute through the ocean to Europe and to charge eventually only a dime a word. No objection can be had to this, except the old dark-aged objections that were made to the landing of the French cable, and which were mainly inspired by a competing monopoly. But we need more cables, and there will always be plenty of work for all we can get.

Boutwell's Policy—Its Cruelty and Folly.

The financial defects of Mr. Boutwell's policy may not be obvious to the masses of the American people, but they all wince and suffer under its unparalleled heartlessness and cruelty. It is an old and trite saying that corporate bodies have no souls, but it is something new to find statesmen entrusted with the direction of public affairs losing sight of all feeling of humanity or regard for the happiness and comforts of the present generation in a perhaps honest but blind pursuit of a policy which is paralyzing the sinews of industry throughout the whole country. Even if Mr. Boutwell's policy was the true one, which it is not, he should remember the axiom of Solon—"You cannot give a people the best laws, but the best they can bear."

Mr. Boutwell should learn that there is a vast difference between an enlightened statesman and a mere heartless, hard politician. The former identifies himself with the feelings, the thoughts, the sufferings and the hopes of the people; the latter moves only in the vicious mechanism of party; the one strives to promote the happiness and prosperity of the surging mass of humanity styled the people; the other acts only for his party, and if he makes what may seem a triumph for a hard abstract party principle, thinks nothing of the suffering by which it is secured. That Mr. Boutwell belongs to this latter class and not to that of the full-souled, large-viewed statesmen, must be manifest to the whole country. His vision is bounded by one idea, beyond which he can neither see nor feel—"pay off the public debt." He simply says to his party, "If after four years we can tell the people we have paid off a large portion of the public debt we can secure a new lease of power until 1876. No matter what sins may be laid at the door of the administration this, my financial policy, will cover them all." But instead of hailing this policy as a blessing, the American people, as Mr. Boutwell will find, are beginning to regard it as a curse, and instead of imparting fresh life, if persevered in, it will bring speedy death to the republican party.

What are the facts? From 1861 to 1865 vast masses of the American people sacrificed their property and lives in the war for the preservation of the Union. The war came to a close, but not the sacrifices. In the general inflation of the prices of all the necessaries and comforts of life, in the oppressive taxation imposed on even the smallest resources of enjoyment, in the impulse which war contracts gave to shoddy, pretension and fraud in the demoralizing practices it engendered and the burdens it imposed, no generation has ever been subjected to so many gallings, hardships and shocking extortions as the present generation of Americans who bore the brunt of the civil war and by the most unparalleled sacrifices brought it to a triumphant close. One would almost imagine from the iniquities fostered on every side among peculators, speculators and shoddy contractors and the oppressive taxes imposed by Congress upon the people that they were the rebels, and were to be punished during their natural lives for the heroic devotion they displayed towards their country.

Surely if vindictive passions still live in the hearts of the leaders of the Southern rebellion they must be fully gratified by the sight of the masses of the Northern people bowed down under a crushing load of taxation, their foreign commerce destroyed and the American flag swept from the seas, while the Southern States, which depend less on industry and commerce than on agriculture, are steadily progressing in the work of regeneration. But Mr. Boutwell's callousness seems as great as his statesmanlike genius is small. It matters not, apparently, to him that that generation which contributed its blood and treasure for the country's life, should be prostrated by the demoralizations and taxation the war has produced, so long as in 1872 he may boast of the wonders he performed in reducing the public debt. In Europe at the close of great wars, as at present of that between France and Germany, the victorious party always exacts from the defeated indemnity for expenditure and loss. But our war being a civil one, it was deemed more magnanimous to throw the burden mainly on the victors, who were supposed to be able to bear it best. It may be that in such matters magnanimity, like charity, had better begin at home; but at all events, the readiness with which the North accepted the burden should entitle it not only to justice, but even to tenderness in the measure of its infliction. Let Mr. Boutwell look to the example of all other countries, if he can be induced for a moment to elevate his vision. What would have been thought of the statesman in the time of Pitt who should have proposed to make the generation of Englishmen which battled against the first Napoleon assume the public debt? The great object of England's statesmen was to maintain first and before all things her commerce and her industry, the security for the debt, and to distribute the debt over a number of future generations in the manner best calculated to effect this object. If such a policy was good for indebtedness incurred in foreign wars, the wisdom of which might be disputed by after generations, how much more powerful in regard to a war for the preservation of the life of the nation itself, the benefit of which no after generation can question? Was the civil war fought only to preserve the nation to the close of Mr. Boutwell's tenure of office, or was it waged to preserve the blessings of the Union to generations yet unborn? If ever there was a war fought in the interest of the future it was this. Yet Mr. Boutwell seems bent on throwing on the present generation the whole burden of the obligations of posterity. Impotent to devise any statesmanlike measure by which our crippled commerce can be revived and our industry healed and reanimated, he has but one idea by which to compel forty millions of people to assume obligations within forty years which should be borne, and might be without distress, by a population growing into billions up to the middle of the next century. 1876 has, however, little attraction for Mr. Boutwell; 1876 is his point. If the income tax can only be continued and the American people ground to the dust with taxation, Boutwell will be able to tell his constituents at Boston and Groton at the end of the four years that he has paid off some thousand or more millions of the public debt, his ambition will be satisfied and the corrupt rings which thrive on the rich being made richer and the poor poorer may throw up their hats and cry, "Blessed be Boutwell!"

But General Grant, who, we believe, has the interest of the masses of the people at heart, may rest assured that he will find in such a policy a deep injury to his fame and administration, and that he will find infinitely more honor and safety in the wise and prescient counsel of General Pleasonton.

Country Versus City Christianity.

There is a very common belief among Christians as well as moralists that the country is the only place where true religion can be best maintained and nurtured. The vices and crimes of a great city are supposed to be insurmountable obstacles to the progress of truth, and we presume that this style of belief very largely influences Protestant congregations in their removal from the lower to the upper wards of this city—from where they conceive the grossest immorality exists to where the highest types of Christian morality may be found. A short time ago some such sentiment was expressed by a reverend rector of a new Protestant Episcopal church which he was dedicating, as an excuse for getting away from the Eighth ward. It was pleasing, therefore, last evening to hear another eminent divine of the same denomination, while advocating the cause of a benevolent institution, speak so grandly as he did in favor of city Christianity. The battles of truth, the discoveries of science, the manly courage, the promptness of action, the generous charity and the deep sympathy of the human heart and soul are drawn out in cities as they cannot be anywhere else. Here, on every side of us, we find objects which take hold of our inmost nature. Poverty, sickness, suffering, stare us in the face at every step. Temptation to vice and crime meets us on many a corner, and, as every athlete well knows, it is by constant grappling with one difficulty after another that physical obstacles are overcome. So must it be, and so it is in spiritual life. Hence the manliest type of Christianity is found in cities. In the country it meets little or no opposition from any quarter; there is nothing to call out the noblest or highest attributes of the soul compared with cities, and hence when the Saviour commissioned His disciples to go and preach the Gospel to every creature He expressly enjoined that they should begin at Jerusalem. Christ knew, as every Christian who has resided in a large city knows, that a man who can successfully resist the temptations which exist among us here derives moral courage and strength that will carry him safely through this life, no matter where he may be called to go. While, therefore, advocating the superior claims of the country for children, Dr. Potter was right in asserting that "everywhere cities are conspicuous for robust manhood." The busy life of the city demands it and furnishes it; and, since the Reformation, mankind has been gathered more largely into cities than ever before, as if to prepare the world for still greater exhibitions of Christian manliness.

In sympathy, too, to some extent with Dr. Potter's idea of city religion, were the remarks of Rev. Dr. Hepworth, who declared that "right action is more needed than right believing." After all it is the life, the character of a man, that makes its impress upon the community, and that impression is correspondingly good or bad as the character may be good or bad. This great metropolis is too frequently held up as a second Sodom and deserving the fate of that city; but for every evil among us there is a corresponding good, and however much we may desire ease and pleasure in the country here is where we can cultivate true Christian manliness, because here the temptations exist to which we must say yes or no, and the opportunities for right action are here given to us as they occur nowhere else.

The Alabama Claims—A Chance for Settling Them.

From information in our possession we have reason to think that a plan has been arrived at for settling the Alabama claims which may leave Minister Schenck very little to do upon that matter, except as far as regards such official action as his position of American Minister to the Court of England may demand. It has been evident for some time past that England was quite willing, and, indeed, anxious, to settle up the Alabama claims upon reasonable and feasible terms. England was, perhaps, never in a political situation so delicate as to render desirable the smoothening down of all angularities with foreign nations, and, above all, of securing so powerful a nation as the United States for its friendly ally.

Notwithstanding the capitulation of Paris and the existing armistice, the olive branch of peace in Europe may be a delusion. Indeed, it is premature even to regard the war between France and Germany as concluded. The end is not while foolish Gambetta holds power and half a million of armed Frenchmen are hovering about the North and South of France in armies still preserving form and organization. It only can be finished up by the wholesale destruction of these armies by the overwhelming force which the German Emperor has at his command. Should the action of the National Assembly result in a declaration against peace upon Bismarck's hard terms it will be war to the knife, ending most probably in a terrible chastisement for poor France.

Then there are little clouds of trouble floating in the atmosphere of Europe that may gather into a storm cloud of war upon any of the yet unsettled questions as to the boundaries, and the disposition of territories, and maritime rights on the waters of the Black Sea. All these possibilities in the immediate future make it desirable for England to have a friend in this great nation. The idea which is talked of about her having to submit to any humiliation in settling the Alabama claims is all nonsense. There is no man or nation humiliated by paying debts justly due. England does not deny that there are claims to be settled upon this Alabama question, and that there are many points to be definitely set at rest in the fishery business. All that remains now is a mode of arriving at a peaceful and conscientious settlement of both subjects.

This, we understand, England offers to accomplish by means of a joint commission of three statesmen from each country, who shall take the whole matter in hand, and whose decision shall be binding upon both govern-

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ments. Such men as the Duke of Argyle, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Forster are spoken of as the English commissioners. Now, let us see if we cannot select three statesmen here to meet them upon this question. We think that such men as Chief Justice Chase, Senator Sumner, and Senator Morton, of Indiana, would be a good selection, if the latter gentleman does not occupy the place of Secretary Fish before his services can be required on the commission. However, we are in accord with the idea of settling the Alabama claims and all other pending difficulties upon this plan. We never can get around them in a more simple way.

General Butler for the Cabinet—A War with England in Wall Street.

The dulness which has for some time prevailed in Wall street was broken on Saturday last by the startling rumor among the bulls and bears that General Butler—"fighting Ben Butler"—"Butler the Fenian," was booked for the State Department at Washington, in place of the amiable and eminently pacific Mr. Fish. The bulls of Wall street were cowed by the news, the bears began to play the bully, and the lame ducks quacked and fluttered. Gold went up to the extent of one half of one per cent, which is a wonderful rise for these days on a mere Cabinet rumor, and that rumor not of an event accomplished, but of an event among the probabilities of a new Cabinet. What, then, would be the effect in Wall street, with the official announcement of Butler's appointment as Secretary of State, if this mere rumor is regarded as a pretty sure sign of an impending war with England? We should no doubt have "a blue Monday" or another "black Friday" among the gold bulls, and another batch of good cases for the lawyers from the cheated and cheating gamblers of "the gold pool."

Nevertheless, the time has come for some such man as Butler in the State Department—a bold and daring statesman—a positive, active, aggressive and popular politician—a king among the lawyers, and a master in all the arts and profundities, and strong points, and quibbles and chop logic of diplomacy. Why not Butler? They have pronounced against him in England because of his resolution in Congress expressive of American sympathy for the exiled Fenians. The thin-skinned Britishers construe that resolution as an insult to England or as a demagogical bid for the Irish vote, just as the ferocious Canadians construe General Butler's Cape Cod programme on Yankee fishermen's rights as an outrage upon "the Lion and the Unicorn," or as a bit of buncombe for those cod fishers of Cape Cod who poach upon the cod fish of the Blue Noses. But what does all this signify against General Butler's appointment as General Grant's secretary on foreign affairs? It signifies nothing.

We go further. We hold that these English and Canadian objections to General Butler are good American reasons for his appointment. In the name of common sense, what sort of independence is this, which binds us in everything we do to consult the wishes and feelings of John Bull? Do we owe him anything? Are we under any such special obligations to England, or do we so much depend upon her gracious consent for our existence as a nation that the mere mention of the appointment of General Butler to our State Department as a probability frightens all the old grannies of Wall street? We say that we want just such a man at the head of our foreign affairs; and we believe that General Butler in this place, just in proportion to the sneers and objections of England, would be met with the approbation of the American people. In this view he is the very man at this crisis for General Grant and the republican party. Throw aside, Mr. President, all these old English crutches, and stand up like a man. "Let us have peace," you say; and so say we; but let us have American independence, too. We can have both. Don't be afraid of that old lion. He may growl, but he can't bite.

The Darien Expedition—Reported Discovery of a Canal Route.

The reported discovery by Commander Selfridge of a practicable interoceanic canal route from the mouths of the Atrato across the isthmus, the highest points of the line being only three hundred feet above the ocean, will rekindle the ardent hopes which, according to Admiral Davis, this part of the Cordilleras has inspired in the minds of numerous writers and explorers, from Humboldt to Kelley and Michler.

But it must be remembered that Humboldt, who originally pointed out the Atrato route as likely to afford the best solution of the interoceanic canal problem, did not speak of its alleged advantages from his own knowledge, but merely from the favorable statements of his native correspondents. Nor can it be forgotten that almost all actual explorers of that region agree in their descriptions of "the same promising but deceptive appearance of the mountain range when viewed from the ocean." It is, in fact, this "promising but deceptive appearance" which largely accounts for the preference shown to this section of the isthmus by those interested in explorations of a route for a ship canal. If, however, the rumor that Commander Selfridge has really discovered a line, the summit of which does not exceed three hundred feet, he has been more fortunate than any previous explorer, and the scientific and commercial importance of his discovery cannot easily be overestimated.

Nevertheless, it will still be requisite to refute satisfactorily the objection most strongly urged by Mr. Gisborne against the Atrato route—namely, its great length, which, in his opinion, would of necessity compel the use of tugs for sixty-five miles against stream, and which induced him to add that he thought it would be cheaper to transship goods for California and India over the Panama Railway, if good harbors were constructed at both ends.

In view of the great length of the Atrato route, and the vast expense of labor, time and money required in order to excavate bars, dredge streams, tunnel solid, primitive rock and create or improve harbors—in fine, to complete the construction of the canal—it is not to be wondered at that many intelligent persons adhere to their preference for the Nicaragua route, particularly recommended, as this has been, by the ex-Emperor of the French and by other eminent authorities. Nature itself has seemingly made advances in favor of the latter route by offering the water communications of San Juan and the lakes, which reduce the isthmus to one-tenth of its whole breadth. Without indulging the extravagant expectations which the Nicaragua route has encouraged, it may not be unreasonable to believe that renewed and thorough explorations will yet revive the special favor for a long time enjoyed by the project of a transit from ocean to ocean on a line following the river San Juan del Norte, either in its bed or on its banks, crossing Lake Nicaragua and thence to the Pacific.

The Languor and Senility of the Religious Press.

The record of the past week, we are sorry to say, furnishes no new evidences of the infusion of the true spirit of grace and enthusiasm among our religious contemporaries. The *Observer* fails to put in the usual amount of brimstone Presbyterianism; the *Evangelist* has suspended its flight of javelins upon the poor, good old Pope; the *Independent* is remarkable only for the pressure upon the "publishers' department" in the shape of advertisements, conspicuously displayed, of financial ventures of doubtful integrity and medical manifestoes of peculiar morality. Henry Ward Beecher's *Christian Union* is prolific in "Letters of Marque," which have no letters of mark at all except those of "Your Uncle Dudley," together with a lengthy and labored editorial advertisement, written by Sam Wilkeson, in favor of Jay Cooke's new Northern Pacific Railroad, from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and a number of sentimental sketches from the wives, sons, daughters and brothers of the Beecher-Stowe and the Stowe-Beecher happy families. The stanch old *Methodist*, the devoted advocate of lay representation, has hardly a word that might be likened to divine inspiration, unless it be the inspiration of the "almighty dollar." The *Tablet* (Roman Catholic organ) exhibits the most spirit. It is lively in defence of what it calls, with no little truth, the "mighty demonstrations of Catholic sympathy for the Pope;" but it forgets its gravity and descends to the scurrility of some of the lower grade of the secular press when it refers to the "whipped *Christian Intelligencer*." The *Freeman's Journal* (Catholic organ) consoles itself with the fact that Pope Pius IX. has already reigned longer than any other Pope except St. Peter. The *Jewish Messenger* would be nothing were it not essentially Jewish, and it is, therefore, Hebrew and nothing else, all over. It talks of "real improvement," and it is to be inferred that it means real estate improvement, for it begins at once to talk about the "camp of Israel," just as A. T. Stewart would of his fine plantation at Hempstead Plains. The *Messenger* is also crabbed because some of its Christian brethren—the *Protestant Churchman*, the *Christian Register*, and so on—cribbed a sketch of Rabbi Chonia, which was originally published in and copyrighted for the *Messenger*. The *Jewish Times* is stirred in regard to Hebrew literature and advocates the establishment of a Hebrew library, which is just as important and a far more useful matter than the getting up of the famous annual Purim balls by our Hebrew fellow citizens. But, between the orthodox Jews and the reform and progressive Jews, our Israelites are getting into a serious muddle. Still, the support of a movement to restore and cultivate Hebrew literature is wise and beneficent, and we hope there will be no division among the Jews on that question. The most tender recollections and the most exalted aspirations of the Christian world are associated with ancient Hebrew literature. Without it the world probably would never have enjoyed that pyramid of wisdom, divine and human, the Holy Bible. The *Hebrew Leader* urges that energetic protests be entered against the Immigration bill now before Congress.

Our distant religious contemporaries, including the Baltimore *Episcopal Messenger*, the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, the Chicago *Standard*, which is the consolidation of the *Christian Times*, of Chicago, the *Witness*, of Indiana, and the *Christian Herald*, of Wisconsin—a trinity of established religious excellence—the *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia (which publishes an appeal to the Baptists o America from the missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union in Burmah for material aid), the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, Campbellite Baptist organ, regales us with a few pleasant "Walks About Jerusalem;" but, as if it were also determined to divide with its secular contemporaries the honors of "undignified journalism," preaches to the *Examiner and Chronicle* a homily from the text:—"Deliver my soul, O Lord, from lying lips and from a deceitful tongue." These of our distant religious contemporaries—and we have only included those just at hand—show that there is a lack of warmth, enthusiasm, of a will and a determination to carry out the natural mission of the religious press. Instead of preaching peace and good will they defile their brethren of the press by bandying opprobrious epithets; instead of advocating morality they publish advertisements of a questionable purity; instead of being the Mentors of a positively correct and healthy religious sentiment they are too apt to squabble about paltry temporal affairs and thus leave the high and noble principles of a sublime Christianity to be scattered to the winds. In short, they "swap" dollars for souls, and think they are doing a handsome thing by the exchange.

Fortunately for the religious world, and for the progress of Christianity generally, independent papers, like the NEW YORK HERALD, have entered the field, and, bearing aloft the lustrous banner of the Cross, are prepared to fight and are now engaged in fighting—as will be seen from the comprehensive reports we give to-day of religious services yesterday—old Beelzebub in any shape he may appear. Again we appeal to our religious contemporaries to arouse from their languor and join us in the great work spread before us.

RUSSO-GERMAN UNION.—A cable telegram from Vienna, by way of London, reports that the most influential and direct pressure is being brought to bear upon Prince Charles of Roumania with the view of causing him to abate his movement for the accomplishment of an independent rule in the Danubian territory, and in advisement of his being content with his present suzerain position toward Turkey. Austria, England, the father of the Prince and the Prussian Cabinet are active in their diplomacy lest the Eastern question should be revived. We are told, however—and this is the important point of the Vienna news—that even if the others fail, "the pacific disposition of Russia and Prussia favors a satisfactory settlement." Austria knows all about the matter; no doubt it is just as the Austrians say. Russia and Prussia, in "pacific disposition," conveys the idea of a Russo-German alliance, and this alliance may become at any convenient future moment just as warlike as it is now said to be "pacific." There's the danger.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY NECESSITY.—The British Parliament is about to reassemble. Britain, alarmed at the wonderful military revolution which has been accomplished on the Continent, comes out with a prefatory plaint on the subject of her unprotected condition, both at home and abroad. This plaint is destined for the ears of her legislators who, as it is hoped, may do something to remedy the causes which excite it. The truth of the matter is, as will be seen from the news illustration which we append to our cable telegram, that "John Bull" anticipates a coming danger—a danger from war in Europe after the termination of the Franco-Prussian struggle. Complications are feared which may imperil the very existence—not the glory—of "the flag which braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

SPAIN.

The Parliamentary Elections Canvass—Platform of the Republicans—The Dethronement of King Amadeus a Point of the Manifesto.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

I have received telegraph reports from Madrid, dated in the Spanish capital on the 3d instant in the evening.

I am thus enabled to state that the parliamentary elections canvass is being prosecuted with great animation by the leaders of the different political parties in Spain, who are becoming almost unscrupulous in the points of issue which they present to the voters, particularly in the city of Madrid.

From that influential centre the republican deputies of the Cortes have sent out a manifesto urging their party in the electoral struggle to support candidates pledged to the repeal of article 33 of the constitution and to the dethronement of the Savoy dynasty in Spain. The deputies also express ardent hopes "of the ultimate success of the French people, now victims of the ambition of the Brandenburgs, the crimes of the Bonapartes and the ingratitude of the House of Savoy."

THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION.

Anxious Efforts of the Great Powers for a Settlement—Foreign and Home Advice to Prince Charles—Russia and Prussia Calm but Pacific.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

Interesting advices on the subject of the Eastern question, as it is likely to be affected by the Roumanian difficulty, reached this city during the forenoon to-day.

The despatches, which come from Vienna under date of the 4th inst., report as follows:—The apprehensions which were first felt that the Roumanian question will effect the peace of Europe are disappearing. The Powers still hope that Prince Charles will be persuaded to remain in his position as Hospadar in the principalities. The efforts of Russia, Austria, Prussia and England are powerfully supported by the father of the Prince; but should all this fail the pacific disposition of Russia and Prussia favors a satisfactory settlement.

A BITING DAY.

Jack Frost Abroad with a Vengeance.

The church bells rung out yesterday, but not with their usual soft, joyous peal. A hard, discordant clanking struck upon the air, as if those monitors of duty were shrivelled up in their towers with the bitter cold without.

Kitchen belles, hurrying to answer the call to prayer with florid faces, rubbed their ears and wound themselves tighter into their flaming dorsal wrappers as they sniffed the frosty air.

"What do you think of this, driver?"

"Think, sir? its a sneezer."

And he jumped off the platform and ran behind his horses for half a dozen blocks. The conductor followed his example, and it seemed hard work, indeed, to get his pedal extremities into anything like a comfortable glow.

Ladies thickly veiled had miniature icebergs on their gossamers from the respirations. The mounds of snow on both sides of the street were hard and crisp, and tricky as a foothold. The tall parson, with long beard and enormous nose rouging at the extremity, conducting home his better half after service, has forgotten the different little inattentions of particular members of his congregation in the all absorbing topic of the weather, and madame and he moan the intense cold in concert.

Every now and then one comes upon a party of warm and gaily clad damsels, talking loud and fast and all together; they carry little parcels—skates, of course—and are going to the Park to disport their limbs upon the frozen bosom of the lake. It's very cold—of course it is; but what do they care? Redolent of health and full of spirits, they are bound to have a jolly time. And they will have it. The almost entire absence of the usual tradesman, with his Sunday suit, taking an airing and an occasional lager, told most emphatically the state of the atmosphere out of doors. People who had tasted the acidity outside quickly retreated within the limits of their homes, and disposed themselves affectionately to the firesides.

The dismal, deserted scene in the street was sufficient evidence, were any needed, of the extreme cold, and showed most distinctly we had fallen upon the severest day of this the severest season in a number of years.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	24	12	3 P. M.	33	12
6 A. M.	26	6	6 P. M.	33	12
9 A. M.	28	4	9 P. M.	32	10
12 M.	27	14	12 P. M.	31	6

Average temperature yesterday.......... 9½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 29¾

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Sunday, Feb. 5—11:17 P. M.
WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer Fahrenheit.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.88	35	—	Calm.	Fair.
Baltimore	30.35	17	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston	[illegible]	6	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.27	2	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	29.92	55	S.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.58	25	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.15	20	N. E.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.96	25	N. E.	Gentle.	Sleet.
Cleveland	30.26	5	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah	29.75	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.25	4	N. E.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	29.70	17	E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Key West, Fla.	30.11	66	—	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville	29.79	50	W.	Brisk.	Light rain.
Lake City, Fla.	[illegible]	50	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.24	18	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	29.61	51	—	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	29.75	35	—	Calm.	Clear.
N. Orleans, La.	30.02	65	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
New York	30.16	7	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	[illegible]	2	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	[illegible]	-3	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.23	10	N. W.	Very gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.19	15	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	[illegible]	1	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.42	-2	W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	29.95	60	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90	33	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.27	16	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.29	7	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.27	17	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.05	47	N. E.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
New London, Ct.	30.16	2	N. W.	—	Clear.
Norfolk	30.15	27	N. E.	Gentle.	Snow.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

NOTE.—The *minus* sign (—) in the column showing the state of the thermometer indicates that the figures following it are that number below zero.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

Protests Against Gambetta's Decree.

Address of the Duc d'Aumale to the French Electors.

He Prefers the Monarchy, but Will Bow to the Republic.

The Paris Government Trying to Squelch Gambetta.

Thiers and Changarnier Candidates for the Assembly.

M. Favre and His Colleagues Going to Bordeaux.

THEIR AUTHORITY IGNORED IN LYONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD that a despatch from Lille, dated yesterday, reports that several protests have appeared against Gambetta's decrees.

A PROTEST FROM DOUAI.

The municipal council of Douai have drawn up a protest against the electoral disqualifications decreed by Gambetta, and have resolved to convoke the electors and take all votes legally recorded.

A despatch from Versailles dated to-day says that Bismarck, in addition to his protest against Gambetta's decree, sent a note to Favre on the subject, and the latter replied to day declaring that limitations of the freedom of elections were abolished.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE DUC D'AUMALE.

The Duke d'Aumale has issued an address to the French electors. He reserves his opinion as to peace or war, because he is not responsible for the war, having been forced to remain inactive when he wanted to fight. He expresses his conviction of the advantages of monarchy for France, and proudly compares France during the reign of Louis Philippe with France of the present day. But he declares that there is nothing to separate him from the republic, and if France determines to retain the republic he will bow to her decision.

TRYING TO SQUELCH GAMBETTA.

The *Official Journal*, dated Paris, January 31, announces that Jules Simon has gone to Bordeaux to signify to M. Gambetta that henceforth the Paris government alone possesses the executive power.

GERRYMANDERING FRANCE.

By special decree the arrondissements of Havre will form an electoral circonscription, as the remainder of the department is occupied by the enemy.

CANDIDATES FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Among the candidates nominated to the Assembly by the moderate party are Thiers, Changarnier and Emile Keller.

TROCHU DECLINES.

A despatch from Paris, dated February 2 (Thursday), states that General Trochu has declined to become a candidate for the National Assembly.

FINED FOR PUBLISHING GAMBETTA'S DECREE.

The Germans have fined a newspaper of Rouen 2,000 francs for printing a decree prescribing electoral disabilities. No journal is now published in that city.

GOING TO BORDEAUX.

A Paris despatch of the 2d inst. states that the members of the Paris government will go to Bordeaux on the 10th to render an account of their administration before the Assembly.

IN CONTEMPT.

The decrees of the Paris government are not posted up in Lyons.

THE ARMISTICE.

Newspaper Circulation Between Paris and the Departments Forbidden.

The Germans Charged With Violating the Armistice Terms.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD, through a despatch from Havre, that the circulation of newspapers between Paris and the Departments is forbidden during the armistice.

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

M. Favre, while negotiating the armistice, was instructed by his colleagues. General Vinoy also took part in the deliberations.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE TERMS.

The German troops have occupied Abbeville, in the Department of the Somme. Colonel Villenoisy protested against the occupation as a violation of the armistice.

AN ORDER FROM FAIDHERBE.

A despatch from Lille, dated yesterday, states that General Faidherbe has issued orders carrying into effect the terms of the armistice in the territory under his command.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Four of Napoleon's Equerries Arrested at Lille.

Details of the Pursuit of Clinchant's Army.

NUMEROUS GUNS AND PRISONERS TAKEN

Occupation of Dieppe by the Germans.

BOURBAKI RECOVERING FROM HIS WOUND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

I have received information for the NEW YORK HERALD from Lille, dated yesterday, to the effect that four equerries of Napoleon's household service have been arrested in that city.

A GRAND SALUTE ORDERED.

A despatch from Berlin states that the Emperor William telegraphs to the Empress instructions to order the firing of a grand salute in honor of the late decisive events.

NO MORE OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

The same despatch states that General Von Podbelski, of the War Office, announces that no more official military news will be published during the armistice.

AN IMPERIALIST AT DIEPPE.

M. Joseph Magnin, late a member of the Corps Législatif and formerly one of Napoleon's ministers, has arrived at Dieppe and is expected to be in Havre to-morrow.

THE PURSUIT OF CLINCHANT'S ARMY.

The Germans had a series of engagements on the Swiss frontier with the rear guard of Bourbaki's army on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and captured two eagles, nineteen cannon and mitrailleuses and 15,000 prisoners, including two generals. Many hundred provision wagons and a large quantity of arms fell into the hands of the Germans, whose loss in killed and wounded was inconsiderable.

The generals commanding the French forces, including Garibaldi, vainly attempted to extricate themselves by appealing to the Paris armistice.

OCCUPATION OF DIEPPE.

Four thousand Prussians occupy Dieppe. Honfleur has not been occupied. In the Department of Eure the Germans have not advanced beyond Beuzeville.

BOURBAKI RECOVERING.

A despatch from Brussels, dated yesterday, reports that the *Indépendance Belge* says the mother-in-law of Bourbaki received yesterday a despatch stating that the General was better.

NAVIGATION ON THE SEINE.

A Havre despatch of yesterday's date reports that navigation on the Seine will be reopened to-morrow from this point to Rouen.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Russia Will Not Intervene in Aid of France.

Favre Unaware of Any Demand for Territory.

German Troops to Remain in France After Peace is Concluded.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that letters from St. Petersburg say that Russia will not intervene in aid of France.

THE REPORTED DEMAND FOR TERRITORY.

The *Observer* remarks that if it is true that Prussia demands the cession of Pondicherry her object must be to exchange the colony with England for Heligoland. "But," adds the *Observer*, "Favre is yet unaware that any territory is demanded, nor does he know the amount of the indemnity claimed by Prussia."

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

A Versailles despatch of to-day's date reports that it is officially stated that Germany does not intend to acquire through treaty of peace with France any possession in India, Asia or transatlantic countries.

CHAMPAGNE TO BE OCCUPIED AFTER PEACE IS CONCLUDED.

Berlin telegrams anticipate that on the conclusion of peace the German troops will enter Paris in triumph, and that until the war indemnity is paid the Fifth army corps will hold the province of Champagne.

PARIS.

Provision Trains Arriving in the City.

Seventy Thousand Persons Want to Leave.

The Versailles and St. Germain Museums Uninjured.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that several trains loaded with provisions entered Paris yesterday.

ITEMS FROM PARIS.

A despatch from Paris, dated on the 2d inst., gives the following items:—

Seventy thousand persons have asked for permission to leave the city.

The museums of Versailles and St. Germain are uninjured.

In all 914 prisoners have so far been exchanged.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Conflict Between the Paris and Bordeaux Governments.

Gambetta and His Colleagues Maintain the Electoral Disqualifications.

A Minister Gone to Paris to Make Explanations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 5, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that the government here have issued a declaration maintaining the electoral disqualifications and announcing that one of their number has been sent to Paris to explain the real state of things. The declaration is signed by Gambetta, Glais-Bizoin, Cremieux and Fourichon.

THE BURNING OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Additional Particulars of the Conflagration—No Lives Yet Known to Have Been Lost—Carelessness the Cause of the Fire.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1871.

There are few particulars to add to the HERALD's despatch of last night concerning the burning of the Adelphia theatre. The fearful apprehensions that several persons perished in the flames have proved, very happily, without foundation. All those who were missing last night turned up this morning, and an examination of the debris failed to discover anything to give suspicion of a loss of life. The fire is ascertained to have originated in the work room of the theatre, in the rear part of a building, and where a steam engine and several furnaces were located. The night being an unusually cold one a more than ordinary fire was built, and carelessness in looking after it was undoubtedly the cause of the conflagration. It is not likely the theatre will be rebuilt as a temple of amusement, for there has been for a long time a surfeit of this character in Boston. This had been closed until recently, and the old opera house of Morris Brothers, which had been shut up for a long time, has been transformed into a hotel during the past few weeks, and the Olympic theatre, which has also been suspended alternately ever since it was built, is likely to be devoted to other business purposes at an early day.

There is talk of a benefit for the actors and actresses who have lost situations by the burning of the Adelphi, and it will probably take place during the present week.

The Park House was not wholly destroyed, except in the rear; but a deluge of water nearly ruined the other portions of it.

THE COAL STRIKES.

READING, PA., Feb. 4, 1871.

The Board of Trade has called a meeting for Tuesday afternoon, to take measures to obviate the manufacturing difficulties arising from the coal strike. A concert of action all over the State is proposed to be established.

THE PHILADELPHIA ROUGHS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1871.

John Tobin, a notorious rough of this city, has been held in $1,500 bail to keep the peace for threatening to kill a reporter of the city press who had published the details of a barroom fight in which Tobin was a participant.

To-day the reporters received notices from a gang of roughs, including the notorious Ahern, Tobin and Lister Smith, that they would be shot on sight if they exposed their doings in the public press.

SEVERE MACHINERY CASUALTY.

Francis Hepburn, employed in Cooper's mat factory, at 257 Water street, was caught in the machinery on Saturday evening and had his right arm nearly torn out. It was broken in two places. He was taken to the City Hospital.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

The Insurgents Attacked and Defeated in Their Stronghold.

Fifty Killed and Many Prisoners Taken.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SURRENDER.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD's special correspondent at Havana sends the following important information respecting the progress of the war against the rebels in Cuba, and the surrender of another insurgent of importance:—

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1871.

The continued successful operations of the Spanish forces in the field against the rebels still in arms is hurrying matters to a crisis, and gives further evidence that the final surrender cannot long be delayed. We have just learned that the insurgents have been attacked in their stronghold at Najasa and entirely defeated. Their loss was fifty killed, many wounded, and a large number of prisoners were taken, together with many of their families. The affair was very decisive, and the result, though not unexpected, will be crushing to those who still hope against hope, and who appear determined to seek death by the bullet, the bayonet or the garrote, instead of giving themselves up and receiving the pardon granted to others who, seeing the utter hopelessness of their cause, have voluntarily surrendered.

We also learn of the coming in of another insurgent of importance, whose surrender will doubtless have an important influence with others and induce them to do likewise. Jesus del Sol, chief of the Cinco Villas, has given himself up to the Spanish authorities, and will have the same treatment as that extended to Porro and his associates. The surrender of others of equal importance is now looked for daily.

AUSTRIA.

The Retirement of the Premier Rumored.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5, 1871.

The *Indépendance Belge* says a rumor of the retirement of Premier Von Beust from the Cabinet is beginning to circulate in Vienna.

THE PRINTERS' LIBRARY.

The New York Typographical Society met on Saturday evening to take measures for replenishing their library, which from constant use has become much reduced. During the evening, Mr. Thurlow Weed, now the oldest living member of the society, having joined it October, 1816, dropped in with Mr. Isaac J. Oliver, and a very pleasant evening was spent in recalling reminiscences of the old printers of New York. Mr. Weed promised to send the society his portrait and a donation of valuable books, and measures were initiated for procuring the new publications of the day as soon as issued.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 6.

1870—Theatre Royal, at Hull, England, destroyed by fire.
1867—Joseph Haddopp executed for the murder of Julius Worhele, at Norristown, Pa.
1862—Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by Commodore Foote's gunboat fleet.
1862—Pat Mathews murdered by John Reynolds in Broadway.
1859—The house of Mr. Edward Gill, in Elm place, Brooklyn, with the lives of his wife, two children and servant, destroyed by fire.
1858—Hons. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, had a "set to" in the hall of the House of Representatives.
1857—A block of buildings in St. Louis, Mo., fell, burying six persons, of whom three were killed.
1852—The soldiers of the overthrown Dictator, Rosas, attempted to sack the city of Buenos Ayres, but were defeated, and 300 of them shot.
1836—Fieschi, the attempted assassin of King Louis Philippe, of France, executed.
1805—The Abergavenny, East Indiaman, wrecked, on the Bill of Portland, England; 300 persons perished.
1804—Dr. Joseph Priestly, the celebrated chemist and electrician, died.
1792—Battle of Seringapatam, India; Tippoo Sahib defeated by Lord Cornwallis.
1740—Pope Clement XII. died.
1685—King Charles II. died, and James II. succeeded to the throne of England.
1665—Queen Anne, of England, born.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume,
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.
Sold by druggists and at 517 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Balls and Parties.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., at 316 Canal, 154 Chatham.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, THE TROCHES are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

Attention! National Guard!!
READ TO-DAY'S GLOBE!
(MONDAY, FEB. 6),
HIGHLY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Because a Person Has a Bad Cough It should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a disposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world wide reputation. Sold by all druggists.

Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Chilblains Are cured by GILES' SUNFLOWER CREAM. Price 35 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot 120 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
[illegible] Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Giles' Sun Flower Cream Cures all Skin Diseases, Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, Pimples, Piles, &c. Price 35 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, WILLIAM M. GILES, 120 6th av., corner 13th st.

Galvanized Iron Cornice Machinery—Manufactured by CALVIN CARR & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, will be operated by the patentees at Marshall Lefferts, Beekman street. Arch tools and all interested are invited to see them.

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility, Marriage, Its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Zoeleion Cures Consumption and Skin Diseases after other remedies have failed; purifies the blood; makes the skin youthful and bright.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE PAPACY.

The Catholics of Brooklyn Waking Up.

Mass Meetings in the Various Churches—An Address to the Holy Father—Speeches and Resolutions—Victor Emmanuel Severely Denounced.

The Catholics of the City of Churches have at last fallen into line, and, like their fellows in the various large cities of the Union, have come together *en masse* and have publicly declared their adherence to the Pope, their abhorrence of Victor Emmanuel, their firm belief in the necessity and right of the temporal power and in the lawlessness and evil of the invasion and spoliation of the Eternal City. The principles, meetings, sayings and doings will be found below.

CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION.

Address by the Rev. Father Keegan.

The intense cold of last evening did not prevent the members of the Church of the Assumption from filling the schoolroom attached to the church to overflowing. About five hundred of Father Keegan's male and female parishioners, with

FRESH FACES AND RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM

developed to a high degree, answered his call to order at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Owen Matthews was appointed secretary of the meeting, and the reverend pastor opened business by calling on the secretary to read the address of sympathy with the Holy Father, drawn up by the Bishop, assisted by his clergy. When the secretary had read the address Father KEEGAN said it was now before the meeting, and if any one had any remarks to make *pro* or *con* they would now be in order. The rhetorical element of the congregation held modestly back and the worthy father, after a pause, accordingly spoke himself as follows:—We all know what this protest means. It is the heart of a child pleading the cause of a father. The Pope, and through him the Church, has been despoiled of temporalities which have been the property of Catholics for centuries. But the Church

EXISTED BEFORE ITS TEMPORALITIES

in all the pristine spiritual force and beauty with which its divine founder endowed it. We have no fear for the Church. It is not a thing of time or subject to the changes of the hour, and confidently can the Catholic say that his Church will live whether the Pope has

AN INCH OF GROUND OR A WHOLE CONTINENT

under him. What we protest against is that his Holiness is fettered and through him the millions who acknowledge the sway of the Church. In case he wishes to call a general council or invite us to meet him he would do so under the surveillance of the temporal power under which he happened to find himself. The question which the address really asks is, "Would we want to see the Pope subject to a temporal prince?" We have protested. The protests, so far, are disregarded. What is to be done?

A voice (coming from a toothless old man in the second row of seats).

"WE WANT WAR."

"That is a very extensive thing," said the pastor, "and dangerous, too. I do not like to hear any persons talking war who would stay at home themselves and leave all the fighting to others—fellows that no provost marshal would pass. Yet I have no doubt that something at the back of a protest would be of some account in impressing this thing upon the usurper; and I am sure that among us there is intelligence and manhood enough to stand by the fullest measure of our sentiments. A Mr. Reilly thought that if the Pope's property be the property of the Catholic Church, and hence his property, a resolution calling on the

UNITED STATES TO INTERFERE,

to protect its citizens' goods, would be very much to the point.

Father KEEGAN—It is not a matter for the national government. If every man here were to take a musket on his shoulder and march away, the government would not ask where we were going. We could only say we were on the way to defend our father. (Applause.) This man, who claims to be a Catholic, has assaulted our father.

A VOICE—He is excommunicated.

ANOTHER VOICE—If he's not,

BEDAD, HE OUGHT TO BE.

Father KEEGAN—There are men of every profession here, in case my warlike friend's advice were followed. We have lawyers to advise us, doctors to cure us, and in the last extremity we could find some decent fellows to bury us.

A gentleman in the body of the hall moved that a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions endorsing the address. This was carried and the pastor appointed the following gentlemen to act:—Fire Commissioner Hugh McLaughlin; Dr. John S. Young, George M. Nichols, Harriott M. Kinney, Thomas Horan, Daniel Bradley, Frank Hanlon. The committee and Father Keegan retired for about fifteen minutes, and meanwhile a number of speeches were made by members of the church, principally composed of remarks on their own unfitness to say anything on the matter. There was one exception. Mr. McClary, who spoke with a strong North of Ireland accent. He said:—"The clergy have been geeving us a rub about poverty being a blessing, but it seems when it comes to themselves

THEY DON'T LEKE IT.

A VOICE—Misther Reporter, take that down.

The committee presented the following resolutions, which were thunderingly adopted:—

Resolved, That address, as read, be adopted.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Church of the Assumption, send forth our solemn protest against the spoliation of the temporalities of the Church, and also of the indignities and outrages committed against our Holy Father, Pius IX.

Resolved, That we shall use every legitimate means to restore the Pope to his lost rights.

Resolved, That if moral suasion be not sufficient to accomplish our wishes we shall be prepared to act in unison with the Catholics of Christendom to use any and every means to reinstate him in the rights of which he has been so ruthlessly deprived. THE COMMITTEE.

The meeting then dispersed in the most orderly manner.

AT ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

Sermon by Bishop Loughlin—Speech of John O'Mahoney—The Address to the Pope.

After the ten o'clock mass yesterday at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Jay street, Brooklyn, the Right Rev. Bishop delivered an eloquent sermon on the right of the Pope to have and to hold temporal power in the dominions lately possessed by him, but which are now controlled by Victor Emmanuel and his troops. The Bishop took his text from St. John's Gospel, xxi., 14-16. He contended that the injunction "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep," therein contained, was an order equally in force now, and was directed to the head of the Church, the beloved Pontiff, Pius IX. He described with much force and vigor the rise of the temporal power and insisted that entire freedom of action could not be attained by the Vicar of Christ as long as Rome was held by a foreign Power.

THE PRAYERS OF THE FAITHFUL

were asked for the Vicar of Christ. At this juncture Bishop Loughlin announced that in the evening a mass meeting would be held in the cathedral for the purpose of publicly expressing sympathy with his Holiness in his affliction.

At eight o'clock in the evening the Cathedral was filled to overflowing, the severe weather notwithstanding. Father Turner, the Vicar General, presided. After a few preliminary remarks, which were not distinctly heard, Mr. John O'Mahoney, of Brooklyn, addressed the audience at considerable length, setting forth the injustice of the Italian invasion of Papal territory and denouncing the King of Italy and upholding the Pope in his protest against secular interference in Rome. Other speakers followed in the same strain. Finally, amid much enthusiasm, the following address to the Pope was adopted unanimously by the meeting. It was understood that a similar address was adopted in every church in Brooklyn last night:—

THE ADDRESS.

MOST HOLY FATHER—Moved by a sense of duty and of filial love, we, the clergy and laity of the diocese of Brooklyn humbly present ourselves at your august and venerated throne, in order to express our [illegible] sympathy with you in the afflictions that have come upon you, and in the dangers that still threaten you and our [illegible] at the manner in which these things have been brought about.

For a series of years a succession of [illegible] has been offered to your sacred person and [illegible] Apostolic See, and through you to the entire body of the Church. The [illegible] and of her [illegible] have been [illegible], and your [illegible] and the rights of the Church have been [illegible] by a government which [illegible] in violation of divine and human law you have been [illegible] despoiled of the temporal possessions which belong to your Apostolic See, by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] And now [illegible] the blood of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul [illegible] martyrs [illegible] [illegible] In view of these outrages we [illegible] with all loyal and devoted Catholics throughout the world [illegible] expression of sympathy with you [illegible] we protest against the injustice [illegible] [illegible] now existing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] our faith is in God,

and we pray God He may soon deliver you from the tribulation which you so resignedly and restore to you that sovereignty which you exercised for long years with so much benignity and paternal affection for the benefit of the Church of which you are the head, as also for that of your temporal subjects.

When Herod had cast Peter into prison "prayer was made without ceasing by the Church to God for him." The angel of the Lord was sent to deliver him, and "the chains fell off from his hands," and when he was fully conscious that he was again free he said, "Now I know that the Lord hath sent his angel, and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod, and from all the expectation of the people of the Jews." And "there was no small commotion among the soldiers what was become of Peter." And Herod sought for him and found him not. "And an angel of the Lord struck Herod because he had not given due honor to God, and, eaten up by worms, he expired." "But the word of the Lord increased and multiplied." So, most Holy Father, successor of Peter, Vicar of Jesus Christ, do we, your faithful children, make prayer without ceasing to God for you, that your captivity may soon be at an end; that the word of the Lord may increase and multiply; that true religion may be more and more diffused throughout the nations, and that rulers and governments may duly acknowledge that it comes from heaven for their direction and sanctification. As God "wills not the death of the sinner, but that he be converted and live," encouraged by the example of your charity, we pray for those who have been plotting the destruction of the holy Apostolic See, and of the holy Catholic Church, that God may arrest them in their wicked course and bring them to repentance and to holiness of life, that they may be restored to the liberty of the children of God, and thus bring consolation to their loving Father and to the entire Church.

In conclusion, most Holy Father, venerable Pontiff, we, your devoted children, solicit for our prelate, our clergy and for the faithful of this diocese your apostolic benediction, that we may by the holiness of our lives show forth the truth and beauty of our holy religion.

CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, E. D.

Addresses by Mr. S. J. Colahan, Rev. Father Mullane and Others.

Between three and four hundred of the parishioners of St. Vincent de Paul assembled last evening in the basement of the church on North Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., to protest against the Italian usurpation of the Papal territory.

The Rev. Father MULLANE, pastor of the church, called the meeting to order, after which Mr. Alderman Nolan was appointed chairman; Mr. John Kelly, secretary, and Messrs. John Liensky and John O'Brien, vice presidents.

Mr. NOLAN thanked the meeting for having called upon him to preside, and stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. S. J. COLAHAN then came forward and addressed the meeting. He said it devolved upon him to present for their adoption a resolution which he thought embodied the sentiments which pervaded them all. They were assembled upon the call of their Bishop made known to them through their religious fathers. The subject was one which, when touched, was dearer than life—their religion—the old Catholic religion. It was extremely pleasant for him to think that this was a matter in the advancement of which they could act with so much unison. They were assembled there to express the feelings which animated them in reference to the efforts made by the

UPSTART ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

to do away with institutions and rights that had been recognized since the time of Charlemagne—efforts to drive out their Holy Father from those civil possessions which are necessary to give him that independence which he should have in the exercise of his spiritual functions—to upset institutions dear to the whole world, because they have always fostered learning and science from a repertory, and preserve the productions. He needed not to comment at length upon this subject, because it was one with which they were familiar. It was the *sactum sanctorum* of their religion that was assailed. While it was deemed advisable for them and the

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF CATHOLICS

throughout the globe to express their sentiments there; about they had an abiding faith that no work of man could possibly interfere with the Church. They might triumph temporarily, and had done so; but still, like the revolutions of the earth, the Catholic Church existed and would continue to exist through the ages. (Applause.) They had met for the simple purpose of expressing their sentiments so that the world might feel that they were not silent spectators of the inroads which have been made. He then read

A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS

expressive of their condemnation of the usurpation an abiding faith in the goodness of God and the power of the Catholic Church to rise mighty over might and to crush the barbarians who would despoil her of her patrimony and degrade her faith; and, in the name of public order, morality and religion, protesting against these crimes and pledging their cooperation in every legitimate manner to restore the Holy Father to his ancient patrimony and to that esteem and civil independence which belongs to him as Sovereign Pontiff.

On being put to the meeting the resolutions were carried by acclamation.

Rev. Father Mullane then delivered a stirring speech, which was frequently applauded. He commenced by saying that if they thought he was going to speak in support of the resolutions which they had just adopted simply because he was a priest and it was part of his business to speak in favor of the Pope, they would not judge aright. He did so only because they were right. The Holy Father could not be a subject of any *earthly sovereign*. It was necessary that he should be

A FREE AGENT.

Were he subject to the will of another his documents might have to be inspected and if necessary modified, and their religion and the inspiration which he is willing to send out to his people sapped at its very fountain-head.

ITALIAN SOCIETY

he did not know much about, but judging by what experience he had of it he did not care much for it. He thought it was the Holy Father himself who once said, "There is no such practical Catholics in the whole world as those which Ireland has given birth to." (Loud and continued applause.) He would say this of them that Ireland and Ireland's children even in the depth of their own sufferings and misery had been always ready to come to the aid of the Holy Father when they were called upon. (Renewed applause.) There were wise men who wonder at such a man as Pius IX. holding on to the temporal powers in this wonderful age of progress. But when

MEN SUCH AS BELCHER

called St. Paul a blear-eyed, insignificant Jew, and an individual in the NEW YORK HERALD of today states that, even were Beecher to call Jesus Christ by such opprobrious epithets, the people of his church would still stick by him—they would readily perceive that it was rather an age of blasphemy and that infidelity was spreading over the Christian world. The Church had been baptised in blood and might, perhaps, finish her career in blood. From the date of her birth till the present time she had met with nothing but persecution, trials and suffering, but in the midst of them all the Lord was ever ready to stretch forth his hand and bid the waves be still. He knew that the same spirit animated all of them, and that with one voice they entered their protest against the unjust spoliation of the temporalities of the Holy Father. (Applause.)

The Rev. Father FARRELLY spoke briefly to the same effect, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.

Address by the Rev. Dr. Freel.

The Roman Catholic church dedicated to St. Charles Borromeo, and located in Sidney place, South Brooklyn, was last evening crowded to repletion by one of the most fashionable Catholic congregations in the City of Churches. The object of the meeting was to sympathize with the Sovereign Pontiff in his existing trials and virtual captivity, and protest against the sacrilegious hand that has seized the Pontifical States and robbed Christ's Vicar of his temporal crown to the detriment of the spiritual. Solemn vespers were commenced at half-past seven o'clock and when the last note of that sublime hymn of praise—the "Magnificat"—had died away, the pastor of the church (the Rev. Dr. Freel) ascended the pulpit and read to the assemblage the address to the Sovereign Pontiff, drawn up by the Bishop of the diocese, in behalf of the clergy and people of Brooklyn.

After the reading of the document, which was signed by many members of the congregation in the name of all, Dr. Freel delivered an eloquent discourse. He took his text from Matthew, chapter 16—"Thou art Peter, and

UPON THIS ROCK I WILL BUILD MY CHURCH,

and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." The word "Church," he said, did not mean here a material building; for the body or the soul of Peter could not be a foundation for an edifice upon which Christ was about to establish His Church. Christ meant to say that He was about to establish a Christian society, of which Peter should be the support and head and direction. It was in the same St. Paul designated the Church a house of the living God (Timothy iii., 15). In the same epistle he calls the Church the pillar and ground of truth. Our Divine Redeemer appointed St. Peter the president, the ruler and teacher of His society. "Feed My lambs; feed My sheep." It is, therefore, believed that the Son of God appointed a head, a ruler. It matters not by what name we call him. He appointed St. Peter supreme Pastor, Sovereign Pontiff, Pope.

THE WORD "POPE,"

which is an abbreviation of "*pater patrum*" or "*pater pastorum*," means father of fathers or pastor of pastors. St. Peter was the first Pope, the one appointed by Christ. He lived twenty-five years in Rome, was crucified by the monster Nero, and on the same day Paul was beheaded without the walls of Rome. Did the gates of hell prevail against the Church because Peter, the foundation, was crucified? I answer, "No." No more than against Christ when He was crucified by the Jews. Christ died and was buried, but arose the third day gloriously, never more to see death. Peter was crucified and was buried, but in Linus his successor his power and office arose to a new and greater life. Whoever succeeded Peter alive succeeded to his power and direction of the universal flock of Christ. The powers of hell, through the instrumentality of the pagan emperors, did their best to destroy the Church by killing the flock—priests, bishops and popes. The first twenty-six popes were all martyrs like Christ, who gave their lives for the salvation of the people. In the year 314 St Sylvester was elected Pope, and during his reign Constantine the Great was converted to Christianity, and the Church came forth from the

BAPTISMAL BLOOD OF THREE CENTURIES

and the gloom of the catacombs, unconquered and unconquerable. The pagan temples were consecrated to Christ, and His cross gloriously ascended the domes and towers of the capital of the world. The cross of Christ was inscribed upon the Roman banner, and in that sign Rome was henceforth to conquer and be victorious. I wish to speak to you of the victories of the Catholic Church; but why should we speak of the victories of the Catholic Church, when the head seems defeated? Did not an army forcibly take possession of a peaceful city, is not the Shepherd at the mercy of his enemies and a usurping, treacherous government, and are not the

POWERS OF HELL LET LOOSE?

Is not the name of Christ blasphemed and torn down from the walls of time-honored sanctuaries of learning? Have not the proud enemies of Christ and the unbelieving Jews become professors in Christian colleges, changing them into pestilence? Have not the gates of hell, therefore, prevailed, has not the infidel conquered the Church, has not Rome almost fallen? I answer, No! This answer is explained by three facts. Firstly, the persecutions of the Church are the fulfilment of prophecies that prove the divine institution and miraculous perseverance of the Church. Secondly, the present persecutions are unmistakable and certain signs of speedy victory, and thirdly, the victory is beginning already to be achieved. The founder of the Church foretold His own death, and then told his disciples that the servant was not greater than the master. You will stand before princes and kings, and whosoever killeth you will think he hath done a service to God. The world will hate you, but fear not, I have overcome the world. The history of

THE CHURCH FOR THIRTEEN CENTURIES

fulfilled these prophecies. The first twenty-six pontiffs were all put to death. In the beginning of the fourth century the Emperor of Rome was converted by a brilliant cross, with the inscription, "In this sign thou shalt conquer." The religion of Christ soon became the religion of all adjacent nations. France, Ireland, England, Germany and all the other nations of Europe were converted by the apostles who had been sent forth by the successor, of Peter of near forty martyred pontiffs. The converted nations, especially Italy, glorified in offering gifts to the altar and paying special honors to the Sovereign Pontiff.

The greatest of the converted nations rejoiced in elevating the Pope to the kingly dignity and making him the first of kings. But in the tenth century there began that apostacy of nations alluded to by John, and it still goes on. St. Peter and St. Jude made mention of the false teachers that were to come, who were the

ENEMIES OF ALL LAWFUL AUTHORITY.

(*dominationem spernunt*) and blaspheme all divine and human majesty (*majestatem blasphemant*). And St. Paul speaks of those who will labor to destroy all religion, adoring themselves and setting themselves in the place of the altar and the Lord Jesus. The evil of the age is disobedience to lawful authority; it is the origin of all other crimes, and at its door must be laid the invasion of the Pontifical States and the dethronement of the Vicar of Christ from his temporal authority conceded to him for the

ADVANTAGE OF THE CHURCH AT LARGE.

In this relation the learned Doctor said no Catholic believing in the dogma of Infallibility could logically refuse to uphold the temporal power when the infallible head of the Church had recently declared the taking away of his temporal authority was both sacrilegious and unjust. For here is a statement that touches morals, and in things related to faith and morals the Pope, speaking *ex cathedra*, was infallible. The preacher concluded his discourse hopefully believing that the present trials of the Sovereign Pontiff were but a prelude to his triumph. The history of the Church, he said, for the last eighteen centuries was persecution and triumph. Again she will triumph, verifying in her most glorious victory the words of the text, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her."

On the conclusion of the above discourse a resolution expressive of sympathy with the Pope in his trials was adopted, and several members of the congregation addressed the meeting in sympathetic remarks. The solemn benediction of the most holy sacrament terminated the proceedings of the vast assemblage, whose hearts beat in unison with the heart of their common father in the capital of Christ's Church.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MERCY.

Prospects of a Mass Meeting in New York to Express Sympathy with the Pope—Addresses by Father Taaffe, Major Kelly and Father MacNamee.

It having been generally understood that the enemies of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope were to be attacked by a charge along the whole line of the Catholic defences in the City of Churches yesterday evening a strong contingent of both sexes assembled in the beautiful Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy. The afternoon was bitterly cold, and at half-past six o'clock the piercing wind cut through the heaviest clothing like

A BLAST OF RAZORS,

leaving not a soul to be seen on the streets save the intrepid devotees who hurried to "assist" in the pious onslaught, and whose zeal in the cause of the Holy Father could not be cooled by any amount of blowing from the bellows of Boreas. Sexton Shea, the upright and amiable but uncompromising foe of Re Galantuomo and Garibaldi, was on hand early, and marshalled his forces with promptness and skill, while to the neutrals, who came to survey the battle from afar, as it were, he furnished positions of vantage and safety. It is to be regretted, however, that the utmost exertions of his subordinates in the lower regions failed to supply the desirable amount of physical warmth to his congregation. The immediate vicinity of the heaters was tolerable, but in all other parts of the large building the atmosphere was nipping noses at a terrible rate, and the chorus of coughing was congregational and continual. To add to this dampening discomfort the meeting was not organized until about an hour and a half after the appointed time. At length the pastor, Father Taaffe, and his curate, Father McElroy, followed by a number of lay gentlemen, emerged from the sacristy and occupied chairs within the railing of the sanctuary. The congregation knelt down and Father Taaffe offered a short prayer, after which Father McElroy proposed that a Mr. Rose should be appointed to act as president of the meeting, and, after some

FIVE MINUTES OF PAINFUL INDECISION,

somebody ventured to second the motion, which was put to the church and carried with applause. Mr. Rose moved inaudibly that Father Taaffe should read the letter addressed to his Holiness the Pope, which was to be signed by the clergy, and whose sentiments were to be endorsed by the laity of his diocese. The address warmly sympathized with the holy father in his present affliction, strongly denounced the usurpation of his throne by "a man who calls himself a Catholic," and wound up with a fervent prayer for the ultimate triumph of the Church and for forgiveness for her enemies and persecutors. Having read the address Father Taaffe said:—Having assembled here this evening to endorse this address of sympathy and condolence to our Holy Father, Pius the Ninth, in this hour of severe trial to him, and of deep tribulation to the Church at large, we don't meet to indulge in invective and vituperation against anybody. We come in honest, mutual respect to give expression to our feelings and sentiments on a subject so sacred and dear to us as Catholics. We are called upon to protest against the

NEFARIOUS ACTS OF SACRILEGIOUS PLUNDERERS.

We are called by our allegiance to the vicar of our divine Lord, and by the unjust dethronement of our great high priest from his legitimate temporal inheritance, to show some proof of our fidelity. We must not stand aloof now, but mingle our voices with those of the whole Christian world and speak the language of obedience, fidelity and love. If we do not we can have but a very poor claim to be members of the great Catholic household. No one can have God for a father who has not the Church for a mother. No one can claim the church for a mother who refuses to support the Pope as his visible and infallible head. We must not look listlessly on lest our silence might be interpreted as sanction. In union with the tens of thousands of Catholics who assemble in Brooklyn this evening, we must raise our voices against the overthrow of the best and most benign government in Christendom. We must not forget that the Pope's interests and ours are identical. We are united to him by sacred bonds, by chains that cannot be broken, by ties that cannot be sundered. These bonds are as fresh and strong to-day as when our Lord created them, when he said to St. Peter, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep." The ties are as strong as they were during the

FIRST THREE CENTURIES OF CHRISTIANITY,

when they were cemented by the blood of our early martyrs and confessors. It is for the preservation of this union, for the extension of the Saving Word and for our spiritual welfare, that the Pope struggles to counteract the malicious designs of the unprincipled persons who would destroy his independence, which is so necessary for the holy purposes. His independence being necessary, so also is his temporal power; because he must not be subject to the caprice or malice of other temporal rulers. He must not have a [illegible] the [illegible] able to dismiss him when he reproves the [illegible] of such a [illegible]. [illegible] we can see.

The next speaker was Major J. D. Kelly, who read a well written address from manuscript, made a strong point by a happy quotation from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] rabble who [illegible] of the moral and physical [illegible] involved in the designation of St. Paul as "the insignificant little blear-eyed Jew," recommended the holding of a mass-meeting in New York on Sunday, March 12, when such a mighty gathering would take place as New York never saw before; dropped into poetry and retired, amid great applause.

A committee consisting of Father McElroy and Messrs. Kelly and Sherman was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions, which were afterwards read, applauded and adopted; and while the committee was absent at its labors, the audience were entertained by Father McNamee, who delivered the most eloquent address of the evening, and concluded by saying that "Irish Catholics should not tamely submit to witnessing the desecration of the Holy City that held the heart of O'Connell and the sacred dust of the Earls of Tyrconnell and Tyrone." Other speakers followed, and the large meeting dispersed freezingly.

CHURCH OF MARY STAR OF THE SEA.

In St. Mary's parish the meeting was held in St. Mary's Hall, Court street. Among those present were the Rev. Father Cassidy, pastor of St. Mary's church; Rev. Father Heffern, Mr. Bernard Hughes, Captain Cunningham, Justice Delmar; Drs. O'Brien and Ambrose; Messrs. Roberts, Delaney, Hays, Le Marsh.

Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Bernard Hughes nominated the Rev. Father Cassidy as Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Jarvis Kilpatrick as Secretary.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Rev. Father Cassidy on coming forward to deliver the opening address was loudly applauded. He said it was the first time in his life he had been called upon to occupy such a position. They were there to-night as citizens of the United States and as freemen, and above all and before all as Catholic freemen (cheers), for that was their first duty. They had heard some persons say, country first and religion next, but he said their first duty was to their religion and next to their country. They were there to express their feelings and opinions in respect to the Holy Father—those opinions would be wafted on the wings of the press—would reach the Holy Father, now confined in the Vatican, and they would there give him consolation. They were further to express not only their sympathy for the Holy Father for the indignities that had been inflicted upon him, but to denounce the

SACRILEGIOUS USURPATION

of the Papal territory by Victor Emmanuel. History revealed nothing like it, except what had been done by the Goths and Vandals. Victor Emmanuel held himself out to be a true and faithful son of the Church. He was in duty bound such; yet he commanded his army to be put in motion to wrest from the Holy Father that portion of territory which remained to him and confine him within the walls of the Vatican, to discharge his sacred duty only at the will and pleasure of a sacrilegious robber and his

BAND OF CONSPIRATORS.

To-night the Catholics of Brooklyn, from one end of the city to the other, expressed their sympathy with the Holy Father. To denounce the sacrilegious robber and his conspirators 150,000 Catholics raised their voices to-night against this act of spoliation and robbery. Their voice would go across the Atlantic; their sentiments of sympathy and love for the Holy Father would be read in every country in Europe; every nation in the world would know that they raised their voices and protested against the injuries inflicted on the glorious Pontiff, who could not be terrified or diverted from his noble career. (Cheers.) The reverend gentleman then went on to show that the Pope was not free in Rome, that

THE GROSSEST INSULT HAD BEEN OFFERED

to clergymen in the streets of that city carrying the Blessed Eucharist to dying sinners, and that the Italian government had used every means in its power to outrage Catholic sentiment and feeling in addition to its robbery of the Papal territory, while falsely boasting a free Church in a free State. He adverted to the floods that had visited Rome, and asked if these were not a visitation from heaven and a manifestation of its displeasure at the usurpation of Victor Emmanuel and his band of robbers. Victor Emmanuel wanted to know what terms the Pope would make with him, but the Holy Father replied, "We have no terms to offer; no terms to make with you." So long as he lived the Pope

WOULD NOT YIELD ONE INCH

of the patrimony of the Church. (Cheers.) There could be no fears for the Church that had now lived eighteen hundred years. The Pope would remain in Rome, and he would there see truth and justice established, no longer to be trampled under foot. Having given an elaborate and careful review of the present condition of affairs at Rome under the rule of the Italian King, which the reverend gentleman described as being opposed to the true spirit of liberty, he concluded an eloquent address amid the applause of the meeting.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

An address to the Holy Father similar to that read in the other churches was then adopted, as also resolutions expressing the sympathy of the meeting for the Holy Father.

Speeches were also delivered by Mr. Bogan and Mr. Bernard Hughes, after which the meeting adjourned.

AT THE CHURCH OF STS. PETER AND PAUL.

Address by the Rev. Father S. Malone.

The meeting of the parishioners of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, E. D., was held in the large hall adjoining the church. The attendance was numerous and respectable. Rev. Sylvester Malone, the pastor, presided, and read the address to his Holiness, which was listened to with deep attention. In commenting upon the documents the reverend gentleman said that there was nothing political in its character or objectionable in its terms. It was merely an expression of the sympathy entertained by the faithful for the Holy Father in his present afflictions. That sympathy no true Catholic could, in his opinion, withhold under the circumstances. He did not, of course, for a moment delude himself with the idea that Victor Emmanuel or his councillors would pay any attention to the remonstrances of the Catholic world, but no doubt God would hear the prayers of the faithful and in his own good time restore the Holy Father and cover his enemies with confusion.

At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks the address was adopted unanimously and signed on behalf of the meeting by several prominent members of the congregation, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE MAJOR WANTS HIS VOTE RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—I observe that my name is omitted from the list of yeas and nays on the Wisconsin Land Grant bill as published in the HERALD of this date. I was in my seat when the vote was taken, and voted with the majority to recommit the bill, which was, in effect, against it. As the HERALD circulates largely in my district, and as I have consistently opposed all grants of land to private corporations since I have held a seat in Congress, I am more concerned than I otherwise would be at this (doubtless inadvertent) "error of the press." Very respectfully, yours,

J. LAWRENCE GETZ.

SKATING.

Brady's Jersey City Rink.

The masquerade carnival of the Jersey City Skating Club at Brady's Rink on Saturday night was a success complete and well deserved in the excellence of the arrangements. There were about 1,500 persons present, of whom one-third were in fancy costume, whose many colors, blending with those of the decorations of the rink, made up a very handsome scene. The rooms of the club in the building were finely adorned with flags, while Mr. Digge' injunction to each chrysalis [illegible] "strike out boldly and you'll get along nicely" was placed in the background, and upon the panels between the windows addresses of welcome to various other clubs. To-night a skating match for $100 and a gold medal, between John Engler, Jr., and E. H. Fisher, champion of New York, will take place at this rink.

MAYHEM IN JERSEY CITY.

Row at Taylor's Hotel—A Carnivorous Englishman and a Mutilated Hibernian.

Last evening, about nine o'clock, an affray occurred in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, in which the principals were a descendant of the old Celtic race, named McDermott, and an Englishman, whose name was not ascertained. The men had a warm dispute, in the course of which Mr. Bull cast some aspersions on that branch of the Hibernian tribe to which Mac belonged, and the latter was not slow to resent it. The combatants clinched and fell, and in the struggle which followed Mr. Bull bit Mac's nose completely off. As soon as the men were separated and Mac's mutilated visage was exhibited there was an outcry raised against the cockney which might have resulted seriously for him had he not skedaddled and [illegible] passage on a ferry boat to Cortlandt street, New York. He alleges in justification of his carnivorous propensities that McDermott drew a knife upon him. As the police were not apprised of the case no arrests were made.

BADLY IN THE CLOSET.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night Mr. E. Dunham, residing at 1,000 Broad street, Newark, was disturbed by a strange noise in the lower part of his house. He rose quietly down stairs, aroused his son [illegible] and together they made a tour of the basement, both being provided with weapons [illegible] [illegible]. In the kitchen closet they found a man secreted, who gave his name as Graham. He said he was [illegible] himself. He was [illegible] to [illegible] quarters at the station house, [illegible] he gave his name as James Dolan [illegible] his name was O'Brien. He is held for trial on charge of being a professional sneak thief.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Feb. 5, 1871.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF THE CITY

during the past week was unsatisfactory, and rather more complaint was heard among the merchants, most of whom anticipated that with the 1st of February there would be considerable buying as a beginning of the spring trade. The city hotel registers show the presence of a fair number of out-of-town merchants; but their purchases so far have been confined to small lots. At the Cotton Exchange some little activity was felt after the news of the capitulation of Paris, and particularly when the bullion statement of the Bank of England on Thursday last showed a slight gain; but the Liverpool market continued curiously sluggish, and speculation at this point was drooping at the close, with a dull market. In breadstuffs an active inquiry, based on the same influences, led to moderately large dealings, and on one day to an excited market, but toward the end of the week buyers refused to follow the advancing prices of sellers, and the market closed heavy and quiet.

IN WALL STREET

the important news from Europe has but trifling effect, comparatively. The truth is, the spread of intelligence by the telegraph and press has, so to speak, produced a grand levelling of the world's sources of excitement and sensation. The fall of Paris was discounted long ago. Our markets felt the influence in advance, and the event comes without abruptness or power to disconcert the even tenor of our financial and commercial ways. The first response, such as there was, came from

THE GOLD MARKET,

which answered with a steady rise of about one per cent. In fact the market was reluctant to move, and might, perhaps, have remained somnolent at the old figure of the month of January had not several prominent operators who are in the habit of initiating speculative movements overcome its inertia by purchasing several millions of gold. The "street" took hold lazily, in spite of this brilliant example, but seemed content with small margins of profit, and hence each fractional advance brought out sellers. The legitimate demand for gold luckily assisted the operators who had gone in for a larger rise, or the indifference of the market generally would have saddled them with their load. The heavy imports since New Year's, by occasioning a steady drain of gold into the Custom House, furnish the at present only basis for the advanced figures of the premium. The German bankers took more interest in the market than usual, but followed no continuous policy, the buyers of one day having been the sellers of the next. The disappointment of the "bulls" at the gain in the Bank of England's stock of bullion and consequent refusal to alter the discount rate produced a decline on Friday, which was accelerated by speculative sales. The last day of the week saw an exact reversal of this movement on the report, which was industriously circulated in the Gold Room, that General Butler, the great Anglophobist, at least on the Alabama question, was to be tendered the place of Secretary of State in President Grant's new Cabinet. The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
Monday	111½	110¾
Tuesday	111¼	111
Wednesday	111¼	111⅛
Thursday	111⅞	111⅜
Friday	111⅝	111⅜
Saturday	111⅞	111⅜

THE MONEY MARKET.

The rates for money were steady throughout the week at four to five per cent where the collaterals pledged were government bonds, and five to six per cent upon miscellaneous securities. In fact, the supply gradually increased at these rates and toward the close some difficulty was found in endeavoring to get better than five per cent upon the active stocks or such as have a ready market every hour in the day. The best feature of the season is the greater facility with which commercial paper is discounted, the fact indicating both a confidence in the mercantile community and a full supply of money. Prime acceptances were taken quite freely at seven per cent, and where the paper was strictly excellent buyers had to allow even a smaller "shave." The foreign exchanges were firm in the vicinity of the shipping point, but it remains to be seen whether the leading bankers have not been too timid about drawing, for the circumstances on which rates were advanced during the week have been discovered to be in some degree fictitious.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is very favorable, the chief feature being a gain of nearly two and a half million dollars in the surplus reserve, which now stands at $18,632,135. Despite the continued heavy payments for customs during the week, the specie shipment to Europe and the suspected locking up of some gold by operators for a rise in the premium, the specie line has fallen only about $1,190,000, while the legal tenders have increased over $4,696,600, owing to the natural movement of money to this centre at this season, as well as to the return of locked up greenbacks to circulation. The deposits show an increase of over four millions. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	January 28.	*February 4.*
Loans	$270,250,370	$270,789,777
Specie	27,426,445	26,239,873
Circulation	31,848,342	31,764,129
Deposits	211,195,655	215,538,595
Legal tenders	49,491,030	54,137,335

The changes since last week are in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$539,407
Decrease in specie	1,186,572
Decrease in circulation	84,213
Increase in deposits	4,242,940
Increase in legal tenders	4,636,554

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market has made no progress beyond the culminating price of the recent campaign, and the figures of Saturday evening are all below the best made in January or midway of the week. The cliques have been free sellers all around; but despite the withdrawal of their support the market has shown a recuperative tendency, which is explained by the fact that, at this season, the public and outsiders really have more power than the combinations, a superiority which they derive from the ease of the money market and the inevitable drift of stocks to higher prices in the presence of easy money. If the stock market should pursue its way during the spring to higher prices, as it most likely will, it will not be the first time that the boat has continued going after the oarsmen have jumped out. A rising market devoid of clique manipulation would, moreover, be a salutary sign and inspire confidence. It should be understood that the cliques did not unload through any apprehension that prices would not go higher. But they hoped and yet hope to see the market settle back in order that they may repeat their usual process of "milking the street" in the main rise. But they forget that the street is learning to speculate. The clique movements are watched and known now more than they used to be. The public on their side form a grand outside clique which the smaller combinations may yet learn to respect and dread.

THE GOVERNMENT LIST.

At the government board the week was one of animation and buoyancy. Several reasons contributed to this state of the market. The enlarged programme of Treasury purchases for February was the main secret of the general rise, but the foreign bankers assisted by their purchases for the European market, in which with the restoration of peace a fresh interest in American securities is anticipated. The shipment of our bonds to Europe during the last six months was almost nominal, so that there is a large margin for exportation on the score of a revived demand. The following were the final street prices of governments on Saturday evening:—United States currency sixes, 111¾ a 111⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 113¼ a 113½; do. do., coupon, 113¾ a 113⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 108¾ a 110⅛; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅝; do. do., registered, January and July, 108⅞ a 109⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅞ a 107; do. do., coupon, 107⅛ a 107⅜.

FINAL STREET QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS.

The following were the prices of the leading stocks on the street Saturday evening subsequent to the closing of the Long Room:—Western Union Telegraph, 46⅝ a 46¾; Pacific Mail, 43⅝ a 43¾; New York Central, consolidated, 93⅞ a 94; New York Central, scrip, 89⅞ a 90⅛; Erie, 21⅝ a 21¾; Harlem, 125½ a 125⅞; Reading, 97⅞ a 98; Lake Shore, 94⅛ a 94¼; Northwestern, 75 a 75½; do. preferred, 84½ a 84⅞; Rock Island, 107⅛ a 107¼; St. Paul, 53⅜ a 53½; do. preferred, 74⅞ a 74⅞; Wabash, 52⅝ a 52¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 35⅞ a 36; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2 a 2⅛.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, none. At $6 50 a $9 25 pearls were dull and entirely nominal. A small demand for pots, in parcels, was supplied at $6 75 a $7 25, at which quotations the market for pots was quiet, but steady.

COTTON.—The market was inactive. Yet, with small offerings of grades suitable for spinners' use, prices for these qualities were a shade firmer. Low middling was without material change. The lower grades were neglected and nominal, with a yielding tendency. The sales were 3,172 bales (of which 1,477 bales were sold yesterday, after report), including 2,314 bales for export; 788 bales for home consumption, and 70 bales on speculation. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,313 bales and at all the United States ports 21,231 bales, against 16,268 bales the same day last week. We quote:—

	Uplands.	*Mobile.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15⅜
Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Good middling	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛

Speculation in forward deliveries was held in check by the advanced pretensions of sellers and the sales were small, though at slightly improved prices, the market closing tame, with more sellers than buyers at the improvement. The sales were only 1,593 bales, as follows:—February, 300 at 14⅝c.; March, 800 at 15c.; April, 500 at 15 [illegible]c.; May, 100 at 15⅜c.; also yesterday, after report, 1,700 bales, as follows:—February, 500 at 14⅝c., 100 at 14⅞c.; March, 800 at 11 13-16c.; 600 at 14⅞c., 100 at 14 15-16c.; April, 400 at 15 [illegible]c.; May, 100 at 15⅜c. We note the exchange of 100 February for 100 May at ⅝c. difference. The average prices of yesterday's transactions for forward delivery were:—February, 14.66c.; March, 14.93c.; April, 15.12c.; May sold at 15⅜c.; June sold at 15 9-16c.

COFFEE.—The market continued strong, with a good demand for Rio and Santos, at previous prices. We note sales of 523 bags per Alpha, and 3,993 bags per Contest, on private terms. Also 419 bags per Vista, sold to Baltimore yesterday, on private terms. Other kinds were inactive but steady. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 10⅞c. a 10⅝c.; fair, 10⅝c. a 11⅜c., gold, per lb., in bond; good, 11⅝c. a 12⅛c.; prime, 12⅜c. a 12⅝c.; extreme range for lots, 10c. a 14c.; Java, government bags, 15c. a 20c.; Java, grass mats, 17⅜c. a 21c.; Singapore, 16c. a 17c.; Ceylon, 15⅛c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 14c. a 15c.; Laguayra, 14⅜c. a 15⅛c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 14⅛c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 9⅜c. a 9⅞c., gold.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, [illegible] flour 12,125, 1,400 sacks corn meal, 5,600 bushels wheat, 1,600 bushels corn, 4,525 oats and 2,600 bushels malt. The flour market was dull and heavy, and to effect sales to any extent holders would have had to concede about 10c. per bbl. The sales were confined to about 4,500 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a	$5 60
Superfine State	6 25 a	6 60
Extra State	6 85 a	7 00
Choice do.	7 00 a	7 25
Superfine Western	6 25 a	6 65
Extra do.	6 65 a	7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a	7 50
Family	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a	7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a	7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a	10 00
Rye flour	5 50 a	6 25
Southern	6 00 a	7 50
Choice do.	8 00 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a	4 25
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a	4 75

—Wheat was dull and lower, and nominal; prime No. 2 spring was held at $1 58 in store, with $1 53 bid in store and $154 delivered; with the exception of one load of very choice No. 1 at $1 57, delivered, there was no business. Corn was dull and 1c. lower, with sales of 30,5 0 bushels at 85c. a 88c. for new mixed and 86c. a 87⅛c. for yellow. Oats were quiet, but firm; the sales were about 17,000 bushels at 64c. in store for old white, and 63c. a 63⅛c. for State white on the rails. Barley was dull and, in the absence of sales, entirely nominal. Rye was steady, with sales of about 15,000 bushels of Western in store at $1 10.

FREIGHTS.—The market was without material change. The engagements were:—By steam for Liverpool about 1,300 bales cotton at ⅝d. a 7-16d.; 1,000 bbls. flour, 2s. 6d.; 50 hhds. tallow at 30s. For London, 2,500 bbls. flour, 2s. 3d. a 2s. 6d.

HOPS.—There was a moderate demand for the better grades at full prices, but the sales were confined to trifling lots, owing to the scarcity of desirable stock. The lower qualities were neglected and nominal. We quote:—New New York, 8c. a 12c. per lb.; Eastern, 7c. a 10c.; Wisconsin, 5c. a 9c.; Michigan, 5c. a 8c.; Ohio, 5c. a 9c.; yearlings, 3c. a 5c., nominal, and old, 1c. a 3c., nominal.

HAY was fairly active at full prices, the market closing firm with a good shipping demand, at $1 20 a $1 30 for North river. Retail stock sold in lots at $1 20 a $1 40, and clover at 95c. a $1 20. Straw was steady at $1 20, $1 and 65c. for long rye, short rye and oat respectively.

MOLASSES was without particular change; foreign was unsaleable and nominal. The sales of domestic were confined to small lots, embracing about 160 bbls. New Orleans, at from 65c. a 69c. We quote:—Porto Rico, 30c. a 57c.; Cuba, muscovado, [illegible]c. a 35c.; do., clayed, 25c. a 26c.; centrifugal and mixed, 18c. a 26c.; Demerara, 35c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 65c. a 69c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was very quiet, with prices steadily held. We quote:—Merchantable lots, 51c., with sales of 75 bbls. at that price. For rosins the market was very strong in tone, with a fair inquiry for strained, but without sales of importance; sales of 1,500 bbls. strained were reported at $2 10. We quote strained at $2 45 a $2 50.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 5,161 bbls. pork, 2,519 packages cut meats, 2,574 packages lard and 2,546 dressed hogs. The pork market was firmer; 2,50 bbls. sold at $22 10 for March and $22 75 for April. Beef was without change. Beef hams were steady, with a moderate demand, and sales of 300 bbls. at $33 a $34. Bacon was moderately active and steady. We note sales of 500 boxes February delivery, long clear, at 11c.; 200 boxes short rib to arrive, party at 11c. Cut meats were inactive at former quotations. Lard was firmer. The sales embrace 1,000 tierces at 13⅛c. for city kettle. The future delivery transactions were confined to about 500 tierces March at 13⅛c., and 250 tierces April, at 13⅜c. Butter and cheese were neglected; prices were nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—The market continued to have a very quiet tone, with prices more or less nominal. Crude, in bulk, was quoted at 13⅛c. Refined, standard white, 26c. a 26⅛c., with no sales of importance reported. Case oil was in small demand at 31c. a 33⅛c. In Philadelphia the market was dull and nominal. Refined, for spot, 25c.

RICE was in moderate demand, with a light supply and small arrivals. Carolina was held with firmness for full prices. We note sales 60 tierces Carolina at from 7⅛c. a 8c., the latter price for choice. Rangoon was steady, with sales of 300 bbls. at 8c. a 8⅛c., gold, in bond, and 7c. a 7⅛c., currency.

SUGAR.—The market was firm, with a fair demand. The sales were 350 hhds., including inferior to prime refining, at from 8⅜c. a 9⅛c., and 3,777 boxes No. 10 at 9⅜c. a 10⅛c. The market closed steady on a basis of 9⅜c. a 9⅞c. for fair to good refining. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅜c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; good to prime refining, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅞c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9⅜c. a 10⅞c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 8⅜c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅜c. a 10c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11c.; do. 16 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; do., white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; grocery grades 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8c. a 9⅛c. Refined sugar was weak, with more liberal offerings. We quote soft white 12⅛c. and hard 14c. a 14⅛c.

SEEDS.—Receipts, 220 bushels. The market was steady, but inactive. We quote:—Calcutta linseed, $2 30 a $2 32 per 56 lbs.; clover, 11c. a 11c. per lb. for fair to choice, and timothy, $6 a $6 25 per bushel.

TALLOW was in moderate demand and sparingly offered at 8⅞c. a 9c. per lb. for good to choice, the latter price for Texas, with sales of 100,000 lbs. within the range.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 670 bbls. The market was dull at 94c.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Gardening has commenced in Griffin, Ga.

There are five female clerks in the Kansas Legislature.

The wild geese are said to be beginning their flight northward.

The Montreal import trade for eleven months shows an increase over last year of $7,000,000.

The Common Council of Boston has reconsidered its vote ordering the purchase of badges for its members.

There were 3,091 certificates of intention of marriage issued in Boston during 1870, an increase of 117 over 1869.

Commissioners recently appointed will begin taking the census of the Dominion of Canada on the 3d day of April.

Nearly all the horse railroad companies in New England cities are running sleighs for the accommodation of passengers.

The number of births in Boston for 1870, as indicated by the City Registrar's books, was 8,032, an increase over 1869 of 678.

Mr. Tuttman has brought a suit for $10,000 against the Women's Medical College of Cleveland for dissecting the body of his wife.

The scientists at the summit of Mount Washington experienced a gale of ninety miles an hour on the 2d, with the temperature at forty degrees below zero.

Ebenezer Low, of Mashpee, Mass., died on Saturday week, aged 102 years. The New Bedford *Mercury* says:—"He was no relation to Lo! the poor Indian."

A Norwich (Conn.) woman, who run a needle into her foot a year ago by accidentally stepping on it, recently had it pulled out from between her shoulders.

John Rader, a colored "hero of the Revolution," died in Cornwall, Ontario, the other day at the age of 105 years. It should be explained that he "[illegible]" on the British side.

A Chinaman in Sacramento has been fined thirty dollars for killing a fat dog, and is ordered to go to jail for sixty days. The body of the dog could not be found.

There are several snow shoe clubs now in full operation in Montreal, where the taste for that manly and invigorating exercise appears to be increasing year after year.

A prominent dealer in Bourbon whiskey says the Kentucky distillers have now on hand full two and a half years' supply of such liquor, for which there is no remunerative market.

The bar of Savannah, Ga., have joined in a protest against Governor Bullock's judicial appointments, especially that of an incompetent negro as Justice of the District Court for the Savannah district.

In the Derby (Vt.) county court, last week, Austin [illegible] convicted of [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whipped.

Suit has been brought on a note for $3,500 in [illegible], N. H., and the [illegible] that the note was given in part payment for a brewery and [illegible] [illegible] the note is void.

There is a beautiful girl living near Montreal, who, not [illegible] has received over a dozen offers of marriage during the past year, and refused them all. One of her [illegible] is a member of the Dominion Parliament. This admired girl speaks several languages, and charms everybody who comes near her.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

13 LITTLE 12TH ST., REAR, BETWEEN 5TH AND 10 avs.—Two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; understands fluting; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call for two days.

57 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear, second floor.—As cook in a private family; is a first class baker; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of city reference. Call for two days.

64 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND FLOOR.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Can be seen till suited.

71 WEST 9TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a small private family; no objection to assist with the washing; good city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., SECOND DOOR, REAR house.—A respectable Scotch woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer; excellent city references.

112 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days.

131 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., IN THE store.—A young woman as thorough good cook; an excellent baker; will assist with washing; unexceptionable city reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; excels in pastry; good city reference.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS plain cook; can wash and iron.

139 WEST 30TH ST.—A COMPETENT RESPECTAble girl as good cook, washer and ironer; excellent references from last employer.

144 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., in the rear.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city reference from her last place.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Call for two days.

161 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

188 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXcellent cook; would assist in washing and has excellent city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will go to a boarding house or hotel; city reference.

207 WEST 53D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; four years' city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

207 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as good cook in a private family. Best city reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as good plain cook, washer and ironer; city or country; excellent city reference.

234 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook, would have no objection to assist with the washing, is a good baker and has good city reference.

245 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Two girls; one as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

246 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—TWO REspectable girls, sisters, to live together; one as excellent cook; will assist with the washing if required; the other as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; can do Frenchfluting; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

248 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman as first rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy. Good city reference.

254 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good plain cook; first rate washer and ironer and good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference.

314 WEST 21ST ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR.—A Protestant girl as good cook and to assist in washing; excellent city references.

316 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good reference.

317 EAST 25TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS GOOD plain cook; would assist in the washing; best city reference from her last place.

324 EAST 16TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK; would assist in plain washing; no objection to the country or Brooklyn.

328 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRST rate cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference from last employer. Call for three days.

408 EAST 11TH ST., ROOM NO. 9.—A RESPECTable Protestant as plain cook; is willing to assist with plain washing; good bread and cake baker; good city reference. Call for two days.

448 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook in a private family in the city; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

460 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good city references.

1,190 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM CORNER of 29th st.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, pastry and all kinds of deserts; best city reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—FOR THE MOST EXPERIenced woman cook in the city of French and all the American cooking; is an experienced housekeeper; any first class family wishing a person to take charge will find one to suit the most fastidious; best city reference from the first families. Address S. F., box 110 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

10 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and plain seamstress, or would assist with the waiting; is willing and obliging. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at her present employers. Best city reference. Call for two days.

10 EAST 18TH ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL AS MAID AND seamstress; dresses hair and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen till suited.

37 1ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

98 WEST WARREN ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small family; good city reference.

118 7TH AV. AND 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, or would take care of children; best references, or security if required. Call or address for three days.

131 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 YEARS old, would assist with chamberwork and waiting, or would mind children; only a few months in the country. Can be seen for two days.

146 WEST 12TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

156 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and nurse or chambermaid and laundress; references exchanged.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent young woman as first class chambermaid in a boarding house, or as first class ironer in a hotel; best city reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, ACtive young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

221 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting; has good city references.

221 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references.

227 WEST 15TH ST., FORMER EMPLOYER'S.—A young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist with children; good city reference.

242 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference.

244 EAST 35TH ST.—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with the washing and ironing and do plain sewing; three years' reference.

256 3D AV.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference given.

281½ ELIZABETH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GERMAN girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a small family.

289 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

310 EAST 22D ST., IN THE STORE.—A PROTESTant girl, lately landed, to do upstairs work and assist with the care of children, or would do general housework; is willing and obliging.

311 37TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., TOP floor, back room.—Young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

319 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of children; best reference. Call for two days.

341 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference from her last place.

426 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best reference from last employer.

434 3D AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

443 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Call or address.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

46 CHARLTON ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—AS SEAMstress and chambermaid. Good city references. Can be seen for two days.

54 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—LADIES CAN rely on getting perfect fitting dresses made and trimmed in the latest style; walking suits made in eight hours' notice and at moderate prices; garments cut and fitted.

69 EAST BROADWAY.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress, who understands dressmaking; can cut and fit children's, both boys and girls; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; with reference if required.

100 EAST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more [illegible]

113 WEST 15TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few engagements by the day or week; understands Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's and Howe's machines; has all the latest designs in trimmings and paterns. Address or call.

125 WEST 24TH ST. (BELL 14).—A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would see to a lady's room if required; best city reference. Call for two days.

210 EAST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A few more families to work for by the day or week; is a good operator on all kinds of machines; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; $1 50 per day or $8 per week. Call on or address M. O.

231 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A good family seamstress to go out by the day, week or month; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference. Call or address for three days.

241 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG PERSON TO GO OUT as dressmaker; would like a few good customers; is a thorough fitter, trimmer and operator. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day, week or month as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Willcox & Gibbs' machine. Can be seen for two days.

298 GARDEN ST., NEAR 7TH, HOBOKEN.—AN INtelligent German widow as seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; in an American family preferred; no objection to a growing child or to the country; best references given.

337 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $8, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

337 WEST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; four years' city reference from last place.

402 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress and to take care of children. Call for two days.

414 EAST 13TH ST., ROOM 15.—A YOUNG GIRL AS dressmaker by the day or week; is a first class trimmer; terms reasonable. Call at or address.

642 3D AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A German dressmaker wishes work by the day or week; is an excellent cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses.

814 7TH AV., NEAR 51ST ST.—A NORWEGIAN girl, who understands perfectly all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and who has her own machine, to go out by the day or week in private families, or as operator to a first class dressmaker. Call or address.

872 6TH AV., IN CHINA STORE.—A COMPETENT seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few engagements by the week; understands dressmaking; can furnish machine if required. Call or address.

General Housework, &c.

4 HORATIO ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO housework; no objections to the country, city reference.

51 1ST ST., CORNER LEXINGTON AV. (NURSERY AND Child's Hospital).—To do general housework; city reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

62 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family, or to do waiting in a private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

181 LUDLOW ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—TWO REspectable girls to do general housework in a small private family; a good plain cook and a first class washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

202 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family, or up stairs work.

243 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family.

275 7TH AV.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork.

301 EAST 59TH ST., CORNER OF 2D AV.—A YOUNG girl to do housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference.

309 MADISON ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good reference.

313 WEST 49TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call for two days.

338 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; can give first class city reference.

373 1ST AV.—A NICE GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family.

468 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework, or as nurse and to do sewing; would prefer a small private family; good reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

A SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper in a small private family where there are not many servants; understands all kinds of work; best city reference. Address M. B., box 121 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper in a gentleman's family; would instruct young children, or would act as companion to an invalid lady; no objection to travel; highest references given and required. Address M. M., station E.

A YOUNG PERSON, A STRANGER IN THE CITY, refined and intelligent, as housekeeper; is fully capable of taking charge; is very pleasant and agreeable and willing to leave the city. Address M. A. C., box 120 Herald office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, AGED 25, AS HOUSEkeeper for a widower; unexceptionable references. Address A. L., box 150 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

45 EAST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day to wash and iron; is a good cook; thoroughly competent, reliable and trustworthy; best city references.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or week; understands French fluting; has the best city references. Call for one week. Mrs. HICKEY.

145 WEST 32D ST., IN THE GROCERY.—A SUPErior laundress can receive at her own house the washing of a few more families or gentlemen. DELIA MURRAY.

169 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing and ironing at $1 per dozen; can do fluting, or would go out by the day.

224 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 8.—A first class laundress to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing by the dozen or by the month; understands all kinds of family washing; puffing and fluting done on moderate terms. Call on or address Mrs. GOLDEN.

240 WEST 61ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would do washing and ironing; good reference. Mrs. DUFFY.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A first class laundress; no objections to a private boarding house; best city reference from last employer.

245 32D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., second floor.—A respectable woman wishes washing in her own house; has seven years' reference.

308 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., in the rear.—Fine washing and ironing; also fine fluting. Mrs. JACKSON.

321 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor.—A respectable woman to do the washing and ironing of ladies and gentlemen; French fluting, puffing and polishing in superior style; children's clothes and ladies' dresses in the neatest manner; flannels washed the same as new; families by dozen or month; best reference if required.

329 EAST 29TH ST.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WOULD like to take in washing and ironing or go out by the day to a respectable family; best references.

392 2D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., THIRD floor, front room.—A young girl as laundress in a nice private family; is a first class washer and ironer; has three years' city reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days.

409 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL A FIRST class laundress in a private family; best references can be given. Call for two days.

429 WEST 18TH ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN WISHES to take in ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; a good fluter.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., room 16.—A respectable German lady wishes to take a family's washing.

601 WASHINGTON ST., CORNER OF LEROY.—TO do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference.

744 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman wishes washing at her own house, or would go out by the day.

761 6TH AV., FRONT HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A respectable colored woman wishes a few gentlemen's or families' washing; terms from 75c. to $1.

1,437 2D AV., ONE DOOR FROM 81ST ST., THIRD floor, back room.—A competent person to do gentlemen's and family washing by the dozen or month, and would go out two days a week; puffing and fluting by hand or machine.

Nurses, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR CANAL.—A PROTESTant person as nurse; is accustomed to the charge of an infant, or to assist in chamberwork or sewing; has the best city reference. Call for two days.

47 1ST AV., ROOM NO. 9.—AN EXPERIENCED monthly nurse wishes employment; would wet nurse a baby. Call or address NURSE.

56 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse; good reference given if required.

62 NORTH MOORE ST., IN THE REAR.—A GIRL TO take care of children, or to do light housework.

67 EAST 125TH ST., HARLEM.—A LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation for a wet nurse whom she can recommend and who has been living with her; [illegible] nurse a child as above; also recommend [illegible].

70 WEST 43D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can come well recommended.

85 GREENWICH AV., CORNER BANK ST.—A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

118 EAST 19TH ST.—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS wanted, a capable Protestant woman; must have [illegible] references.

174 WEST 47TH ST., CORNER OF [illegible].—A RESpectable Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid; best city reference. Call for two days.

147 EAST 39TH ST.—A PERSON OF UNDOUBTED respectability as nurse, chambermaid or waitress; is capable of taking either; would not object to a short distance out of town if a comfortable home can be offered; references given if required.

180 MADISON ST., THIRD FLOOR, REAR BUILDing.—A respectable married woman, having lost her own infant (eight days old), wishes a baby to wet nurse at her home, where it will have a mother's care. Call for three days.

205 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, ACtive young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to take care of growing children; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

207 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AN EXPERIenced woman as infant's nurse; can take charge from birth or bring up by the bottle; no objection to the country; reference.

211 EAST 50TH ST.—AN AMERICAN MONTHLY nurse of experience; best reference. Call for three days.

227 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, BETWEEN 16 and 17 years of age, to take care of children and to assist in chamberwork. Ring third bell.

229 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., third floor, front room.—A respectable young girl as nurse; has good city reference.

257 BLEECKER ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG person who speaks French fluently to take care of children and sew; best city reference given from last employer. Call from 10 to 5.

328 WEST 15TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable colored woman as child's nurse; is also a competent seamstress. Call or address all the week.

330 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and chambermaid. Reference.

427 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 15 years old, who wishes to sleep at home, to mind a baby and make herself useful.

465 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable girl to take care of children in a private family and do up stairs work; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

Waitresses, &c.

3 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A REspectable Protestant girl as first class waitress or chambermaid; best city reference. Call after 9 o'clock.

152 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress in a first class private family; best city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress; is capable of taking entire charge of a dining room in a boarding house or hotel; or will assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress and chambermaid; best city reference from last place.

332 EAST 33D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—As first class waitress, either public or private; no objection to a first class boarding house; best city references.

Miscellaneous.

45 BARCLAY ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG PERson as forewoman in a first class manufacturing house or dressmaking establishment; is thoroughly competent to take charge of the ladies' or children's department. Address T. F. LOUGHRUN.

72 5TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching as governess; teaches English, drawing and the rudiments of music; will assist in sewing. Address GOVERNESS.

101 CLINTON AV.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW England as teacher in a family or school, or would do writing. Call before 11 A. M.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY GIVES LESSONS IN ENGlish branches, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers, Photograph Painting; Photographs painted. Call, or address TEACHER.

220 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS of age, who resides with her parents, is nicely educated and understands French, would like a situation in a fancy store to learn the business.

325 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as lady's maid to one or two ladies; understands dressmaking, hairdressing and millinery; is also a good plain worker; is a Protestant; can cut and fit. Address H. H.

A YOUNG FOREIGN LADY, OF HIGHEST RESPECtability, desires a position as governess or companion in a good family. Address O. L. H., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS COMpanion to an invalid or aged lady, or would take charge of two or three children at her own residence in the country. Address L. H., Herald office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY DESIRES A POSITION as housekeeper; capable of taking full charge and willing to work; widower's family preferred; good reference. Address, for four days, STANTON, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A position as cashier; is a good accountant and thoroughly understands her business. Address FANNIE RAYMOND, box 213 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A NORMAL school, and qualified to teach thoroughly the English branches and calisthenics, desires a position as visiting or resident governess, or in a private school, in New York or vicinity. Address F. E. H., 340 Broadway.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH (IN WHICH THE advertiser is well versed), Latin, and an elementary knowledge of Spanish, would be imparted by a lady graduate of large experience, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials; salary neither demanded nor expected; simply a home for a very brief period. Parties desiring the offices of a reliable and skilful instructress may find it to their interest to communicate with H., corner Broadway and Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL WHITE work sewers, who will be paid by the piece at prices which will enable industrious experts to earn $10 per week. Apply with references, 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th street.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A LADY TO TAKE charge of their children's dress department; also several saleswomen for their ladies' ready made dress department. Applicants must possess energy as well as large experience. Apply, with references, Broadway and 10th st.

A.—HIGHEST PRICES.—WORK GIVEN OUT TO PAY for Sewing Machines by Instalments. Instruction free. BLAKE & POND, 159 5th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS WANTED—Good city references required. Apply at 123 East 35th st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN COME WELL RECOMmended, to do cooking, washing and ironing. Call Monday, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. and from 6 to 9 P. M., at 251 West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR A small family. Inquire in the Gallery, No. 5 Chatham square.

A MIDDLE AGED COLORED WOMAN WANTED—TO cook, wash and iron for a small family; reference required, at 151 West 21st st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTED—AT 25 EAST 29th st.

GOOD DRESSMAKERS WANTED—ALSO AN APPRENtice, at 49 West 29th st.

GIRLS WANTED—TO WORK ON HUMAN HAIR, AT CHAS. ROGERS & CO.'S, 317 Canal st.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; well recommended. Apply before 12 o'clock at 304 West 55th st., near 8th av.

NEAT AND TIDY GIRL WANTED—TO DO THE housework of a small family; wages $10. Apply at 1,268 3d av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST CLASS waitress. Call at 23 West 39th st., from 9 to 11.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID TO ASSIST IN THE washing and ironing. Apply at 32 West 45th st.

WANTED, A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, AND TO assist in chamberwork. Apply at 20 West 10th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO FINE WASHING AND ironing; also up stairs work. Apply at 319 East 29th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN; one who can do ordinary sewing. Apply at 236 West 21st st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; city reference. Apply at 102 East 35th st. before 12 M.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply after 9 o'clock, at the basement door of 24 West 11th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at 224 Clinton st., corner of Monroe.

WANTED—A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK and do the coarse washing; family small. Apply at 127 West 42d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, FOR A PRIVATE boarding house, with city reference. Apply at 160 2d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, in a small American private family; must come well recommended. Apply at 23 West 50th st.

WANTED—A LADY ARTIST FOR ALBUMEN PHOtographs and to retouch at sales. A permanent situation to a good hand at GEORGE H. JOHNSON'S gallery, 134 Chatham square.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good plain cook; one with a boy and girl, from 12 to 14 years old, preferred; city reference required. Call for two days, between 9 and 12, at 146 East 27th st.

WANTED—AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH Baths, corner of 25th st., two first class American or English girls; one for upstairs work and one for laundry; must be well recommended.

WANTED—A CAPABLE NURSE TO ASSIST IN THE care of two children and to sew; must be either French, German or Scotch. Call at No. 239 East 17th st., corner Livingston place.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS COOK, WILling to assist in washing; one willing and obliging. Call at 22 West 33d st. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

36 EAST HOUSTON STREET.—BY A YOUNG Frenchman, as waiter in a small family or private hotel; good reference. Address CONSTANT, for three days.

172 2D AV.—AS TRAVELLING SERVANT TO A gentleman; speaks several languages. Address [illegible]

209 WEST 31ST ST.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family or as [illegible] [illegible]

218 WOOSTER ST., REAR.—A COLORED MAN AS A first class waiter; understands full charge; best city reference from last employer.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN ANY capacity; can give the best reference from last employer. Please call on or address M. RYAN, 117 West 26th st.

POSITION OF INDOOR WATCHMAN WANTED—BY an experienced, energetic young man; first class reference and security given. Address A., box 126 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, AS COOK or baker in a restaurant; good city reference. Call at or address 23 Chrystie st., room 13.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANT EMPLOYMENT AS INdoor watchmen in some importing house; best reference and security furnished; terms moderate. Address H. & H., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR VALET IN a private family. Address BARRINGTON, No. 1 West 26th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN ENERGETIC young man to assist in the charge of their ladies' linen cambric handkerchief department. Apply with references. Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN ENERGETIC young man to assist in the sales of their wholesale ribbon department. Apply by letter, with name and references. Broadway and Chambers st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A YOUNG MAN THOroughly competent to take charge of their boys' clothing department. Apply with references. Broadway and 10th st.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE GOODS, OUT OF town, wants a live business man to take charge of the store in this city, sell the goods and do the collecting; he must furnish $1,000 to $5,000 in cash, and satisfactory references as to ability. This is a splendid position for a good man. For an interview address, for three days, C. H. HASTINGS, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS ASsistant bookkeeper, entry or shipping clerk, collector, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful. Address CAPABILITY, Herald office.

TO MERCHANTS, PHYSICIANS, LIVERY STABLE proprietors, and all others having bills to collect; shall be pleased to offer my services; promises to give satisfaction and good reference, at moderate rates. R. B. WATROUGH, 239 West Eleventh st., New York.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young man of large experience in the retail business, who is willing to commence on trial, allowing merit to establish worth; connections first class and address good. Address THOMAS, box 3,689 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER BY A practical, experienced man. Address H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN LINEN IMPORTING house, having trade with city and country jobbing houses. Address box 192 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN A retail gents' furnishing store. Call at Lockwood's, 519 Broadway.

WANTED.—ANY TRAVELLER IN THE NOTION OR jewelry line going West desiring to take samples of jewelry on commission can call at room No. 6, No. 181 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS STOCK CLERK IN our hosiery department. One acquainted with the business may address HOSIERY, box 2,624 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE house, an entry clerk; must write a plain and rapid hand. Address, with reference and salary expected, box 963 New York Post office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN IN THE jewelry business; one acquainted with the Western trade preferred. Address, giving reference and stating salary required, A. B. X., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CASHIER AND BOOKkeeper, in a retail store on Broadway. Address, giving name and reference, also compensation required, JOHN THOMAS, Herald office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED RETAIL DRY GOODS salesmen for the lace, silk, linen, hosiery and dress goods departments. None but those having first class references and abilities need apply. J. & C. JOHNSTON, 757 and 769 Broadway.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SCOTCH GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION ON the 1st of March; single; first class references as to ability. Address for two days P. C., Herald office.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as groom or coachman; is obliging; has no objections to the country and can come highly recommended. Address J. B., Herald office.

A GERMAN GARDENER, WELL EDUCATED IN ANY branch of the gardening business, would like a place in a respectable family; best reference. Inquire at No. 7 Battery place.

AS COACHMAN—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and can come highly recommended; has lived 13 years in three places, six years in last place. Address J. B., box 151 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an experienced man, whose references will bear strictest investigation; careful, steady driver. Call on or address J. M., 50 East 26th st., stables.

A SCOTCHMAN, AGED 30, WISHES A SITUATION upon a farm; has 10 years' experience of farm work, with a thorough knowledge of the rearing and management of live stock; able and willing to work; first class references. Address, for three days, HENRY, Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address J. H., 136 East 32d st., private stable, for two days.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; is a good plain gardener and understands the care of greenhouse, &c.; can furnish best city reference. Address E. T., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, who understands his business perfectly; is a first class grape grower under glass. Has the best testimonials. Address M. A. B., at Young & Elliot's seed store, No. 9 John st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN (MARRIED) as first class gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best references. Address E. L., box 102 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, BY A YOUNG man (American); could milk, take care of a horse and make himself generally useful. Address O. W. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman, groom or inside man, in a private family, where there are not many servants. Address CHARLES ELIORD, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman, as farmer and gardener; has had extensive experience in high bred stock, raising of root crops marketing, &c.; wife and daughter fully competent in housekeeping, cooking, laundry, chamberwork, making of butter, cheese, &c.; has had and can take full charge of a gentleman's place and farm, both out and in if required. Address SCOTCHMAN, New Brunswick, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A STOUT ACTIVE BOY WANTED—AT SEAVER'S Costume Rooms, No. 5 Union square.

AGENTS WANTED.—GOOD WAGES CAN BE MADE by selling and taking orders for Smith's Show Cards. Apply at No. 5 Park place, New York.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORNER of 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American; age, about 20; must be well recommended.

CHAMPAGNE.—WANTED, A BOTTLER AND TIER, at 50 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE NOTION house. Address box 2,634 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER ON LADIES' LINEN collars and cuffs. Apply at 542 Pearl st.

WANTED—A BOY TO WAIT ON TABLES IN A lunch room and make himself generally useful. 229 Pearl st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, WELL EDUCATED boy for a merchant's office. Address W. M., box 1,585 Post office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE SILK GOODS HOUSE, a young man to learn the business. Address, stating age and references, G. F. V., box 1,237 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE COFFIN WAREroom No. 14 Nassau street, Brooklyn, who understands to trim and to drive and who is willing to make himself useful will have steady employment. Apply to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AN ISRAELITE, TO ATtend a cigar store; must have some knowledge of the business and the most unexceptionable references. Address CIGARS AND TOBACCO, Herald office.

WANTED—AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH Baths, a young American, who does not use tobacco or whiskey, to superintend a small, first class hotel and restaurant.

WANTED—ACTIVE, GOAHEAD MEN, TO LOCATE in a township, city or country, to sell the most attractive article ever offered. Business permanent. Free from risk. No patent humbug. 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CANVASSER TO INTROduce a new standard publication of merit. To a gentleman of good antecedents salary offered. 117 Nassau st., room 21.

THE TRADES.

A MAN, THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDING THE management of a furniture manufactory and machinery, wanted, as foreman in our factory; parlor furniture a specialty; a competent person will be liberally dealt with. PALMER, EMBURY & CO., 269 Canal street.

CUSTOM SHIRT CUTTER WANTED—IN A BROADway store; to one competent and having some money an interest will be given; all communications confidential. Address, giving reference and name of present employer, R. Y. Z., Herald office.

MOULDERS WANTED—BY THE HOWE MACHINE Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A GOOD PHOTOGRAPHIC E[illegible] wanted, one who will make himself generally useful. Apply at 162 Chatham st. Call after ten o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO learn the carpenter's trade; is strong and willing to work. Call at No. 5 Washington st. JOHN CULLY.

SCOTT-SIDDONS ENAMEL COMPANY.—WANTED, A first class operator, who understands enamelling, [illegible] and can take charge of a shop; good salary. Apply at 609 Cherry st.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR [illegible]

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE, FINE BASEMENT ON BROADWAY facing the City Hall, to rent; 25x89 feet.
Broadway Offices to rent—Between Liberty street and Maiden lane, from $300 to $700 each, first floor, or a suit of 8 Rooms.
Broadway, opposite City Hall.—To rent, a very fine, large Office, first floor front, 25x90 feet.
Canal street corner, one block from Broadway.—For sale, or will be leased for 5, 10, 15 or 21 years, or altered to suit tenant and leased; size 43x72 feet.
To Lease.—A four story brick Store, corner on Mercer street, near Washington square; size 25x98.
Greene street, near Eighth.—To lease, a three story and basement Store; 25x90.
Grand street, near Broadway.—A four story iron front Store for sale; rented.
Spring street, near South Fifth avenue.—A five story and basement iron front Store, 25x75, to lease for $4,500.
Eighty-three feet frontage of water property, with bulkhead built, and three four story brick Stores or Warehouses, with large stable, to rent, for sale or exchange; location Bank street and North river; Hoffman lease.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 160 Broadway.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER Importers and Traders' National Bank, entire Floor (25x100) to lease; light, air, steam heat; short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VALUABLE LEASE OF A LARGE BRICK FACtory, below Leonard street, for sale; 74 feet by 100 feet; consisting of three separate buildings, five stories and basement each; contains a 25 horse power engine; main shafting, pulleys and gas all through; well calculated for a machinist, turner, furniture, confectionery, printing, &c. &c.
C. J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

A BROADWAY BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR TO lease—Size 25x100, with a fine entrance; one of the best locations on Broadway, No. 811, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets; also the Upper Part of the building, consisting of three floors, to let, either separate or together. Inquire in the store.

A.—TO LEASE, NOS. 26 AND 28 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE—1,248 BROADway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; 22 feet front, 75 feet deep, story 14 feet high; plate glass windows and large yard; possession immediately. Apply on premises, or to EDMUND HURRY, 41 Nassau street.

A CORNER STORE TO LET—IN THE BEST LOCAtion for business purposes on Fulton street, Brooklyn. Apply at 273 Fulton street, near Tillary, Brooklyn, in the store.

A.—FINE STORE AND BASEMENT ON HUDSON street, near new depot Hudson River Railroad. Very eligible for produce, commission or provision trade.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

EIGHTH AVENUE.—STORES TO LET, DESIRABLY located, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets; they are first class in every particular and suitable for dry goods, drug, house furnishing and grocery stores. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street, or 55 Broadway.

ELEGANT STORE IN HARLEM, PLATE GLASS front, with basement and floor above, occupied by Messrs. Pollock as a first class dry goods store; Third avenue, near 121st street. Apply to Dr. NEIL, Third avenue, corner 111th street.

STORES TO LET.

116 Broad,	109 Front,	119 Front,
20 Beaver,	27 Old slip,	65 Pine,
52 and 53 West,	81 and 85 Washington,	71 Pine,
454 Broadway,	633 Broadway,	734 Broadway,
10½ East 15th st.		

Apply to WM. & E. H. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET—NO. 594 SIXTH avenue; extending through to Broadway; size 13½x90. Possession immediately; rent $1,500. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT WELL known and popular Hotel, the Prescott House, corner of Broadway and Spring street; will be leased to a responsible party upon liberal terms. For particulars apply to C. KNOX, Hatter, 212 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
late
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works),
having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre street with their extensive works on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, now offer
to lease
their substantial Iron Building,
with the exception of the offices and wareroom, on Centre street, together with Lots on Elm and Walker streets. Apply at the office, 141 Centre street, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, TWO Buildings, each 25x75 feet, near water front. Inquire corner Pearl and John streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH LOFTS, 435 Canal street, extending through to No. 8 Vestry street. Apply at 435 Canal street.

TO LET—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 113 AND 115 Leonard street, four doors east of Broadway, with or without steam power; size 45x45. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE WELL KNOWN PATERSON HOUSE, Cortlandt street. Apply in the basement, under Northern Hotel.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, NEAR Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, 90 White street.

TO LET—AT 56 WALKER STREET, NEAR BROADway, three Lofts, 100x25, suited for manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House 50 East Twenty-eighth street. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN THIRD STORY front, No. 153 Broadway. Apply to JOHN W. RITCH, 58 Ann street.

TO THE WHOLESALE JEWELRY TRADE.—TO LET, the first and second Lofts 653 Broadway, opposite Bond street. Inquire in the store.

6TH AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER TWELFTH street, No. 170.—To lease, the four story Store and Dwelling. Can be seen from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Apply at 13 West Thirty-ninth street.

7TH WARD HOUSES TO LET AND LEASE.—A FINE House in East Broadway, in good order, gas, water, &c., good place for a boarding house; House in Canal street, with Store; House in Cherry street, with Store; a fine Corner, with Store, on Henry street, for grocery, tea or drug store; Lofts to let in Peck slip; Lots to lease for coal yard or stabling; Half Houses and Floors. Apply to J. P. PAYTEN, 155 Henry street.

27 GREAT JONES STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To lease for a term of years, a new five story marble front Building, with basement and sub-basement, suitable for a large wholesale or importing business; possession given immediately; terms reasonable. Inquire at 24 Bond street. FREDERICK VILMAR.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
ON MONDAY
MACHINE POETRY,
A NEW VERSION
OF OLD
NURSERY RHYMES.
FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN WAR,
FIRST WITH ALL THE NEWS
ALL OVER THE CITY.
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NEW YORK'S
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MORE LIVE NEWS
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A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPErience.—Ladies and gentlemen in trouble; private diseases cured inside forty-eight hours.
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A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 129 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

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A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

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DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health, [illegible] and cured. Thirty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. DEPRANT, 143 BLEECKER STREET, CAN CURE private diseases at one interview without mercury. [illegible]

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MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR [illegible] [illegible] Dr. HARRISON, 173 Bleecker street.

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THE WESTCHESTER WILL CASE.

Continuation of the Story of an Unhappy Family.

Visit to the Bussing Homestead and a Passing Glance at "the Hole in the Wall"—What the Testator's Widow Testified to—Extraordinary Partiality of a Mother Toward a Wayward Son—Demoralizing Results of an Imaginary Railroad Accident.

A further hearing of testimony in the matter of the contested will of John Bussing, deceased, which has for some time past occupied the attention of Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester county, took place on Saturday, during which the evidence of Mrs. Bussing, relict of the testator, was taken at the family residence, near Williamsbridge, she being too delicate and infirm to attend at the Surrogate's court in White Plains. The following embraces the substance of the additional testimony elicited:—

Mrs. Ryer recalled, by Mr. Van Pelt, testified—My father said that he wished that myself and sister should have the forty acres (on the east side of the railroad track) between us; John objected to the proposition; the forty acres would, at one time, have brought about $100,000; on one occasion, after the will was made, my mother contended that the girls (meaning witness and her sister) should have more,

BUT JOHN OPPOSED IT.

Mrs. Susan A. Tier examined by Mr. Van Pelt—I am a daughter of John Bussing, Sr., deceased, and sister of John Bussing, now present; I was married in 1847 and left home six months afterwards; I have since visited home occasionally; I heard of the expected difficulty with the Harlem Railroad Company when my father took to his bed; prior to that time he was a very industrious farmer; he attended to all the land himself, occasionally employing a few hands at certain seasons; from the great change that took place in his appearance, habits and conversation I should never have known him to be my father; my brother John is

A MAN OF VERY STRONG WILL,

and if matters did not go on to please him he would get into a great passion; my father spoke of the railroad accident, and said it might cost him $25,000, or even all he had; I never heard him allude to the railroad accident before he took to his bed; one day when we were talking about the will I put my arms around my father's neck and cried; he also cried and

APPEARED TO BE IN GREAT AGONY;

he said that he could not do as he liked with his own property; I then knew what had been done; I knew how the will was to be; my mother had told me; in a couple of hours after that the will was signed; Mr. Ryer, my husband, made some remark about the way in which the will was drawn, when John got angry and

STRUCK HIM UNDER HIS NOSE.

Mrs. Duryea recalled—My grandfather gave me six dollars per month for pocket money, and told me not to let John know anything about it; he also made me some presents in the same way; he was anxious to have me remain with the family, and gave me pocket money and other presents to induce me not to go away, as I had talked of doing on account of Uncle John's conduct towards me; on one occasion Uncle John threw a pair of tongs at me.

Elijah Ryer, son of Mrs. Mary Jane Ryer, and grandson of the testator, corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses in reference to John Bussing, Jr., insisting upon having the deed made, and striking the bureau and wall.

Mrs. Bussing, widow of the testator, on being examined by ex-Judge Robertson, deposed—I am the widow of John Bussing, deceased; I was married in the year 1820; we came to live at the homestead about two years after we were married and have since resided here; I remember the time when my husband first took to his bed in 1847; before that my husband used to complain of pains in his back, hip and knee; he complained most of his back, and said he felt better while lying in bed; I heard of

THE ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD,

said to have been caused by one of Mr. Tiers' oxen getting on the track; I do not know that it had any connection with my husband keeping his bed; I recollect Judge Scrugham being my husband's lawyer at one time; I recollect my husband selling some property to Scribner & Hull after he (deceased) had taken to his bed; he negotiated the sale of property down at the depot; he also sold some property to the Harlem Railroad Company; I recollect Judge Scrugham making a memorandum of the will; I admitted Judge Scrugham into the house; he took the headings of the will and then asked my husband if there was anything else he desired to have in it; the memorandum which Judge Scrugham made gave to John Bussing, Jr., the farm devised in the will; I was present

WHEN THE WILL WAS EXECUTED;

the will was read by Judge Scrugham before my husband signed it; Nathaniel Bertran was a subscribing witness to the will; James Williams, the other subscribing witness, was a hired man and employed on the farm; John was not present when the will was executed; he did not know anything about it for some time afterward; Samuel M. Purdy subsequently became my husband's attorney, transacting his business for him; Mr. Purdy would come and speak about putting some money out, when my husband would say, "I don't want you to put too much money out. I must keep some for household expenses;" my husband would then tell me where I could get the money Mr. Purdy wanted, and when the latter party brought interest money my husband would tell me where to place it; this was continued up to the time of his death; my husband was very slow to speak and first considered what he would say;

HE WAS A MAN OF GOOD JUDGMENT;

I did not discover any change in my husband's mind after he took to his bed; when he set his mind upon anything he could not be changed; John was a first rate hand on the farm; we could not have got along without him; I recollect the time when John struck the wall; that was my fault; I was trying to persuade my husband to leave my daughters more than the will gave them, but my husband said he did not want to alter the will; I never heard John say that the will was his will; I never heard my husband say that he could not do as he liked with his own.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Pelt—I am now living with my son John; he has a wife and two children; I never saw Judge Robertson in relation to this matter until last Wednesday; John was present and took part in the conversation, but I cannot recollect what he said; my memory is not very good and my retentive faculties depend on circumstances; I am seventy-four years old; I know that my daughters were

DISSATISFIED WITH THE WILL

because John got so much and they so little; I never heard John use violent or profane language to his father; he has sworn to me when he struck the wall; he did not call me by hard names; I do not remember whether he has ever called me a black hearted b—h or not.

Q. Will you swear that John has not at any time called you a black hearted b—h in the presence of your husband and others? A. I do not wish to swear that.

Q. Did he use violent and profane language to you when he struck the wall? A. Yes, he did; he was in a great rage; I sat by the wall at the time, near the door (spot where the hole was made by John Bussing, Jr., was here pointed out), and my husband thought that John was striking me, and he said, "For God's sake, John, don't kill your mother;" John told me something about his father having given him a deed of the place, but that he was not to use it until after the death of his father; I did not know anything about the deed until after my husband's death; I do not recollect that John ever swore to me except when he struck the wall.

Q. Did you not tell your daughter, Mrs. Ryer, repeatedly that you could not live at home safely on account of John's violence? A. I do not recollect it.

Q. Will you swear that you did not tell your daughter Mrs. Ryer that you trembled at the very sound of John's voice? A. I don't like to swear that I did not.

Q. Did you never hear John use violent or profane language to his father? A. I never did.

Q. Did John never swear in his father's presence when things did not go to please him? A. He swore when he struck the wall; he also struck the bureau two or three times; his father heard him strike the bureau and told him to stop; I had been speaking to my husband about the will and trying to get him to

GIVE MY DAUGHTERS MORE,

when John got angry; I cannot recollect when this occurred; I recollect when the will was made; I did not tell John right away that it was made; John might have gone or sent for Judge Scrugham to draw the will.

Q. Don't you know that Mrs. Tier saw your husband in bed on the day the will was executed, that he (deceased) said he could not do as he had a mind to do with his own? A. He might have said so and I not have heard it; and she might have been here without my remembering the fact.

Q. Will you swear that your daughter, Mrs. Tier, did not tell you that she had spoken to her father, that he had tried and said that he could not do with his own as he pleased? A. I don't remember it;

I DON'T LIKE TO SWEAR;

it might have occurred and I might have told her that the will was unjust to her; I might have told Mrs. Tier that her father ought to have given her and her sister more, but that her father would not alter the will; during a disturbance which occurred after the will was made John said that he would go away; my husband told him not to go away and he would give him (John) the place; John had the entire charge of the farm and brought all he made to his father; I don't know that John realized $25,000 by the proceeds of the farm, and I have no idea what money he has invested; my daughters complained that

JOHN WAS GETTING TOO MUCH,

and begged of me to talk to my husband and persuade him to leave them more, but he would not change the will; I often told my husband that he would feel better if he would get up and go around the place.

Q. When the $5,000 were asked for by Mrs. Ryer, did not your husband promise to give that amount to each of your daughters, and did not John object to it? A. I didn't hear anything about it; I have not talked with John about this lawsuit within the past few days; John told me that my daughters were

ABOUT TO CONTEST THE WILL,

and I remarked to him that I did not want any lawsuit; I do not know that any of my husband's family were afflicted with insanity; my husband's father lay in bed for seven years; he was very low spirited; sometimes my husband would go out into the yard with nothing but his night clothes on; I used to ask him why he did not put on his coat, when he would say that he did not want it; he never did this before he took to his bed.

Direct examination by ex-Judge Robertson—During the entire period that my husband was indisposed he and I occupied the same bed; as regards temper, Mrs. Ryer is about the same as John.

Cross-examination, resumed—I have forgotten a great deal about the business; I have had no friendly intercourse with my daughters since this suit commenced; I have acted towards them in a manner very little different from the friendly feeling I had always evinced towards them.

Q. Were you not informed a few days since that your daughter, Mrs. Tier, had a sick child, and did you not get ready for the purpose of calling upon her, when John objected, and told you that you should not go? A. (After much hesitation) I cannot recollect.

Q. Did you not write to your daughters saying that if they contested the will you would not leave them any of your property? A. I did; I like my daughters as well as I do John; if I had had the making of the will I should have left all the children an equal amount of property; I did not see my husband cry; I suppose his feelings were often hurt on seeing his children go on so about the property.

The case was again adjourned.

ELIZABETH'S MATRICIDE MYSTERY.

The Mother Murderer Duignan Still at Large—What the Authorities Are Doing—Traced to Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Some Unpublished Facts.

All efforts to capture Michael Duignan, whose brutal and unprovoked murder of his poor old mother at Elizabethport, N. J., on the forenoon of the 29th of last December, is still fresh in the minds of the public, have proved futile. "Are there any new developments in this case, Mr. Mayor?" inquired a HERALD reporter on Saturday of Mayor Chatwood, the little lawyer who is at the head of Elizabeth's municipal government. "No, sir; none that I know of." "I understand you have expressed very great dissatisfaction with the manner in which the local police have acted in the premises," said the reporter. "I never said so," replied the Mayor; "but I have said and still think that it is a most extraordinary thing to think that the murderer could get away as he did, in broad daylight, in a thickly populated district, without some of our policemen seeing him." The Chief of Police, John Keron, was next interviewed on the subject. He declares that ever since

THE HORRIBLE TRAGEDY

he has left no stone unturned in his efforts to bring Duignan to justice, and is now continuing these efforts, and will, until the desired result is achieved. He scouts the idea that Duignan is secreted, as some persist in thinking, at the Fort, and expresses himself satisfied that the murderer has not committed suicide, at least by drowning.

HE WAS SEEN

twenty minutes after murdering his mother, going across the common, near Ruckett's farm, at a rapid gait, by a man named Bechtel, a tailor, of Elizabeth avenue. If he was secreted at the Fort the Chief is of opinion somebody must surely be seen going to or from him. Not long since Chief of Police Kisman, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., sent a despatch to Keron, stating that in his opinion

DUIGNAN WAS IN WILKESBARRE

and spent a night there. Sergeant Miller, of the Elizabeth police force, was immediately dispatched thither, but after remaining a week there he was unable to accomplish more than discover that a person had been there who very minutely answered the matricide's description.

SOME NEW FACTS

about Duignan's connection with the police force are worth printing. It seems he was the subject of much trouble among the members of the Police Committee of the Common Council and the mayor, prior and subsequent to his appointment, on account of which the committee have never had a meeting since last September. Duignan was appointed October 1, but never received a cent of pay, the chairman of the Police Committee refusing persistently to sign his bill. It is no doubt true that this weighed seriously on his mind, for the afternoon of the murder a scrap of paper was found in a drinking place where he had been on which he had written in pencil the amount that was due him up to December 31. This was $252. He was not drunk when he perpetrated the

"MURDER MOST FOUL."

At first his poor father seemed anxious to have him brought to justice, but now all the family manifest an anxiety to the contrary, saying that one life has been sacrificed in the family and that is enough. In the Common Council a motion was made to offer a reward of $250 for his capture, but was opposed by the Alderman from Duignan's ward, Mr. Ropes. The morning afterward old Mr. Duignan met Ropes and thanked him. Duignan owns some property worth about $500. His wife has not got the money due him by the city.

"AFTER SEVEN YEARS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My name has appeared in different papers and on divers times, under the damning titles of "A Murderer," "The Seven Years Mystery Explained," &c., all of which was enough to condemn me for the time being and until time would unravel the mystery itself. My sister, who accused me of having been the means of the death of the two young women at Keppler's Hotel seven years ago, through means both foul and fair, prepared an army of witnesses to assist her in her designs against me and my own. A short time since she had her army arrayed in grand style at the Court House in this city, each and every one ready to give in the word of death to a person as innocent of the charge which they were fighting under as innocence itself. From batteries masked beneath souls which poured forth words which fouled the air came lies which had before unhidden lain. I was not allowed to be present at the interview between my sister and her colleagues and the Grand Jury, although I tried to gain admittance. The jury of twenty-four sworn men heard all there was to be heard, and in the end the army got flanked, whipped and defeated in all its well laid plans, when their commander-in-chief thought an early and easy victory was at hand. The jury acquitted me of the charge of murder laid upon my shoulders by my sister (hard for me to call her such). Not having gained anything in Newark she now tries to still keep my name in the papers under the title of murderer, and yesterday the NEW YORK HERALD assisted her by saying the trial would again be renewed as soon as the principal witness returned from Europe, or something to that effect. I suppose it refers to a person whom my sister calls daughter, as in the affidavit she made before Mr. Tisworth she said her daughter was with her when she met me on the ferryboat the day after the death of the two young women. In my mind I have since satisfied the public that I was in Newark the afternoon when she said she saw and spoke to me. I have also tried, with all available means, to have my sister punished by law, and will accept of all chances that may offer themselves to clear my mind and character. The time will come when she will reap her reward—a reward that is justly due to all perjurers. JOHN ENGELHORN.

NEWARK, Jan. 30, 1871.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A NEW YORKER.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Jan. 27.]

Yesterday morning a boarder on Broad street, named Raymond, hailing latterly from Atlanta, but originally from Utica, N. Y., was discovered in his room with a gash on his throat and cuts on each arm, evidently inflicted with a razor which was found open adjacent to a basin of blood discharged from the wounds. The wounds were evidently the work of the sufferer himself, since he virtually acknowledged as much when questioned of the circumstance, being perfectly rational, and protesting against the removal of the razor and basin from the room until his friends had seen it. Mr. McCabe, senior partner of the dry goods firm of Messrs. McCabe, Costello & Daly, with but a limited knowledge of the sufferer, provided skilful medical attention, summoning Dr. De Saussure Ford, who dressed the wounds inflicted. All that is known of Mr. Raymond in Augusta is that he came from Atlanta last Wednesday week and took board with Mrs. Ferrin for one week, for which he paid in advance. His deportment at his boarding house is characterized as of the most genteel character in every sense. He was, however, during the latter part of the week frequently missed from his room and from the table by his landlady. On Wednesday night he was known to have entered his boarding house with another person, and repaired to his room, in which several beds were placed for the accommodation of transient boarders, which was securely locked, where he was found yesterday morning in the condition previously described.

Mr. Raymond arrived in Augusta eight days ago, from Atlanta, in search of employment as a clerk in a dry goods store, and his interests to that direction were being furthered by Messrs. McCabe, Costello & Daly. He was to call at that establishment on Saturday evening last in reference to obtaining a situation in this city, but failed to put in an appearance. During the latter part of the week he received a remittance from a friend in Utica, N. Y., through this firm. He made but a poor job of the effort to take his own life, and is considered out of danger.

A MAINE DIVORCE CASE.—The much discussed Miller divorce case, the parties in which are persons of wealth and high social position at Portland, Me., has been on trial in that city for a few days past. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of Charles Peters, of New York, and was married to Nathaniel J. Miller, Jr., in 1865. She claims that Miller has been for the last four years a common drunkard, has kicked, pounded and otherwise shamefully abused her, and has several times threatened her life, compelling her to leave home and seek protection elsewhere. The defence deny that Miller is an habitual drunkard, while they acknowledge he is addicted to the use of liquor, and trace the fact to the influence of her example. They deny that she was compelled to leave his house, and say she was enticed away by Judge George F. Shepley, with whom she has been guilty of adultery; all of which Mrs. Miller unequivocally pronounces false. The decision of the case is not yet announced.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

An Erie Railway Suit Before the United States Court.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The Erie Railroad vs. The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.—In this suit, in which Judge Sutherland granted an injunction restraining the defendants from widening their gauge, an order was on Saturday filed transferring the cause to the federal Court.

Decisions.

John W. Morgan et al. vs. John W. Gardner.—Memoranda for counsel.

In the Matter of the Application of Ferdinand G. Witmer et al.—Report confirmed and order made.

In the Matter of the Arbitration of J. Benedetsen et al. vs. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company.—Order confirmed.

James H. Rogers vs. Martha Rogers.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Brownell et al. vs. Boist.—Order granted.

S. B. Hugenholtz vs. George J. Conger et al.—Motion granted and order made.

The Guardian Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. Mark J. Hamlin.—Motion granted, with ten dollars costs to defendant to abide event of action.

J. Burnham Kinsman vs. Joseph C. Kinsman.—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

George W. Metcalf vs. Josiah H. Baker.—Reference ordered.

Garnet L. Schuyler vs. George Monfoy.—Order granted.

Harry G. Harrison vs. Edward G. Tucker.—Reference ordered.

Otis G. Burnap vs. Sidney W. Hoffman.—Order granted.

J. H. Prentiss vs. J. H. Phinney.—The same.

Charles B. Hoffman vs. Alfred L. Sixon.—The same.

Catharine Benell vs. William Dristinger.—The same.

James MacDonald et al. vs. John J. Kipp et al.—The same.

By Judge Monell.

Barbara Schreyer vs. Philip Schreyer.—Memoranda for counsel.

Augustus L. Dalzel vs. James C. King.—Motion to increase bail denied.

Henry Hoffman vs. Charles H. Fischer et al.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Francesco H. Morijon vs. Juan Martinez et al.—Findings of fact and law settled and signed.

Peter Cooles et al. vs. Abraham Hovey et al.—Injunction dissolved, with costs.

Jeremiah J. Coleman et al. vs. James Crump.—Motion granted in part and denied in part.

Martin R. Cool et al. vs. George A. Starkweather.—Judgment for plaintiffs for a perpetual injunction, with costs.

Before Judge Jones.

Henry Bowers vs. William Henry Arron.—See memoranda as to settlement of costs.

Moglich vs. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.—The same.

Hovey vs. Rubber Tip Company.—The same.

Clark vs. Mercantile Insurance Company.—Bill of exceptions settled and ordered to be filed.

Belmont vs. Ponvert.—See memoranda as to settlement of findings.

Schlesinger vs. Hester.—Bill of exceptions settled and ordered to be filed.

Nerberger vs. The Erie Railway.—See memorandum as to settlement of case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

A Batch of Decisions.

A large number of decisions, some in cases which have been in litigation a long time, was rendered on Saturday in this court. It will be seen in the variety of the Judges rendering them that they run back through several general terms.

By Judges Monell, Jones and Spencer.

Daniel Bolton vs. Edward W. Baxter et al.—Judgment affirmed.

Elizabeth King vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

John Schwyer vs. Wm. L. Fischer.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Samuel W. Geery vs. Jacob K. V. Cockcroft.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide event.

Cyrus Scofield vs. Jacob H. Whitelegg.—Judgment affirmed.

Thomas A. Harton vs. Nathaniel Bloom.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Seth W. Hale vs. The Omaha National Bank.—Order reversed, demurrer sustained and judgment absolute ordered for the defendants, with costs.

Elizabeth Gonzales, Administratrix, vs. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellants to abide the event.

Patrick Morgan vs. James Mulligan et al.—Judgment affirmed.

James Ryan vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to the appellants to abide event.

William H. Bailey vs. August Belmont et al.—Order modified.

Obed Wheeler et al. vs. James Forouch.—Order reversed.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Spencer.

John Adolph vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the defendants upon the verdict.

Zippora O'Hara, Administratrix, et al. vs. Benjamin F. Sedley.—Judgment affirmed.

Charles C. Rhodes vs. William Dymock.—Exceptions sustained and a new trial ordered, with costs to the plaintiff to abide the event.

Claus Puckhafer vs. George W. Wittle et al.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the defendants.

By Judges Barbour, Monell and Freedman.

Russell D. Miner vs. Ann W. Beckman et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John L. Howard vs. Isaac T. Smith.—Exceptions sustained and new trial ordered, with costs to defendant to abide the event.

By Judges McCunn and Spencer.

Charles R. Townsend et al. vs. the Glens Falls Insurance Company; The Same vs. Narragansett Insurance Company; The Same vs. Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.—Order of Special Term reversed. The order of reference vacated and a new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

By Judges Monell, Jones and Freedman.

James Bishop et al. vs. The Empire Transportation Company.—Judgment vacated and order overruling decision modified. Case to be settled by Justice Jones.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

Judge Loew on Saturday rendered the following decision:—

Burdick vs. Burdick.—Case referred.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Opens ten A. M. Demurrers—Nos. 1 to 25.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—Nos. 1021, 64, 357, 141, 311, 25, 27, 71, 145, 81, 2719, 2251, 21, 51, 61, 153, 257, 33, 95. Part 2.—Held by Judge Brady.—Opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 153, 259, 1752, 14, 1532, 228, 979½, 236, 1719, 31, 1605, 125, 42, 1263, 166, 4, 110, 1341½, 1050, 1752, 174.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard. First Monday calendar. Called at twelve M.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1.—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 449, 1043, 297, 475, 73, 171, 275, 51, 417, 153, 157, 259, 33, 221, 53, 353, 231. Part 2.—Held by Judge Jones.—Nos. 78, 573, 143, 593, 334, 1172, 512, 550, 323, 316, 322, 356, 610, 360, 165. Also causes on for January term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 63, 27, 479, 287, 470, 471, 503, 505, 506, 510, 512, 514, 515, 516, 517. Part 2.—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 439, 372, 156, 215, 379, 463, 469, 762, 515, 519, 520, 522, 523, 524, 525.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 4332, 4591, 3913, 3343, 4711, 4723, 4748, 3877, 4879, 4890, 4905, 4912, 4913, 4275, 3255. Part 2.—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 3620, 4220, 4079, 4229, 4715, 4760, 4859, 4914, 4416, 4921, 4923, 4924, 4926, 4937, 4948, 4950, 4694. Part 3.—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 5419, 5563, 5005, 5556, 5607, 5598, 5609.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before John K. Hackett, Recorder.—The People vs. John Costello, robbery; Same vs. Alexander Gibbs and Henry Ornance, robbery; Same vs. Eugene Doasch, burglary; Same vs. James Collen, burglary; Same vs. the Same, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Edward R. Day, forgery; Same vs. the Same, embezzlement; Same vs. John Dougherty and John Dill, grand larceny.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

General A. C. Garlington has become chief assistant editor of the Atlanta, Ga., *Intelligencer*.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives notice that Colonel Grosvenor is not connected longer with that paper.

The Port Byron, N. Y., *Times* has settled up its accounts and paid the balance in old printing material.

The Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk *Journal* states that Messrs. A. M. Keiley and S. Bassett French are named as the new editors of the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*.

The Lebanon (Ky.) *Clarion* is in full mourning for its deceased editor, Thomas L. Foote. The publication of the paper will be discontinued for the present, the material of the office being offered for sale.

On Wednesday morning a large brick block known as the Broadhead block, at Jamestown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The Chautauqua *Democrat* office, occupying the entire third floor of the building, was a total loss.

In Galveston, Texas, there are three newspaper men named Jones, who are constantly getting into trouble on each other's account. Week before last one of them was assaulted in the street for writing an abusive article he had never seen, and a few days before the wrong Jones was accused of deserting his second wife, though he had never been married. The three Joneses threaten to exterminate each other to establish their identity.

RELIGIOUS.

Sermons and Services Yesterday in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

What the Teachers and Believers in Christianity Should Do.

What We Need and How We May Obtain It—Doing and Believing—The Characteristics of the Bible—Religion is Never Acquired Suddenly.

The churches yesterday showed an evident falling off in the number of attendants. Jack Frost, when exerting himself very much, is a severe foe to the practice or profession of religion when such practice or profession necessitates the going out of doors. The reverend orators in the several churches, however, were at their posts and warmed to their work in such a manner as to afford much gratification and edification to their hearers. The following reports are careful condensations of the more important discourses, and will be found quite interesting.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Father McKenna—The Church—Spread of Catholicity—Catholic Faith—Religion in America.

High mass was yesterday celebrated at St. Peter's church, in Barclay street, by the Rev. Father Allen, of Halifax. As usual in this church, the congregation was large, and the ceremonies and the singing were of that solemn character which usually attends Divine worship in this old and sacred edifice. The music was Benz's mass for four voices, which is entirely chorus, without solos. Yesterday being

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY

there was no *Gloria* either read or sung. The choir, under the direction of Professor Pecher, organist, consisted of Miss Brickel, soprano; Miss Murnier, alto; Mr. Amend, tenor; Mr. Stand, basso—Mrs. Easton and Mr. Hemmer being absent. After the first Gospel the Rev. Father McKenna, pastor of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, in Cannon street, ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon from the Gospel of St. Matthew, xiii., 31, 32—"Another parable put he forth unto them, saying, the kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of mustard seed which a man took and sowed in his field; which indeed is the least of all seeds, but when it is grown it is the greatest among herbs and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." The Church of God on earth is beautifully typified by the mustard seed mentioned in the Gospel. When Christ established his Church He had as followers but twelve poor men, whom He made His disciples and taught the doctrine upon which has been raised the Catholic Church of God, spread throughout all the world. Century after century has

THIS SPIRITUAL KINGDOM

enlarged itself and scattered over the world the seeds of the Gospel. Purified by persecutions from within and without, each age has brought its own triumphs and glories, and convinced men that the infinite love of its founder was ever supporting it and breathing into all its counsels the fervor of faith, which is needed for salvation. It has ever astonished even the most sceptical of unbelievers how the Church has been able to overcome every obstacle raised up to

CRUSH HER OUT OF EXISTENCE,

and the admiration of her worst enemies has been excited when they have paused to behold the vastness of her resources and the splendor of her dominion. In tracing the steps of progress our holy religion has made all over the world it is impossible not to see plainly and unmistakably the fulfilment of

CHRIST'S PROMISE TO HIS APOSTLES.

"I shall be with you all days, even to the end of the world." Where is that spot in the whole world at the present time that the sacrifice of the new law is not offered? The prophecy of Malachi is fulfilled, for the mass is celebrated all over the world; from the rising to the setting of the sun. Holy men have

LEFT HOME AND COUNTRY

to preach and spread the word of God, and show, by the example of their own lives, and in thousands of cases by the example of their deaths, what a religion that was that Christ came on Earth to establish. No country has ever been too remote, too uncivilized, too ill-favored in any way to deter the missionary from his task of love. Penetrating into the vast wilderness, roaming over sea and land,

IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

the Catholic priest has been found, and wherever the seed was sown it grew, like the mustard seed, to grand proportions, and those that had been in the darkness of ignorance of their Creator and Saviour found rest and shelter from it. No hovel is too poor, no palace too splendid, no person is too ignorant, no one too enlightened to receive the simple truths of the Gospel, or to bow down in humble submission to the Saviour's commandments and those of His Church. Faith, humble and submissive, active and living, universal and firm, is what God requires. We, who are finite, cannot pretend to understand the infinite. Can we understand the multitude of God's work in

SPREADING HIS HOLY CHURCH

all over the world, or understand within the power of our poor, weak minds the Omnipotent will that blessed with inspirations our fellow men who were martyred in caring for lost souls in heathen lands. It is absolutely necessary for us to have faith in God and to conquer all temptations of the devil, that have for their object no other end than to excite in us a foolish pride in our own weak powers. Here in this country it is especially necessary that the spirit of independence which the blessings of a free country enable all of us to enjoy should not be allowed to creep into subjects that pertain only to God and our own souls.

ALL MEN ARE CREATURES,

but God is infinite in each and every one of His attributes. Says St. Paul to the Romans:—"But I see another law in my members warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members." There must be a struggle made when the evil tempter presents the flattering thought that so easily leads into the captivity of sin. Without strength from the Giver of all blessings the war might result in favor of the ever-working enemy to man's eternal happiness.

The reverend preacher went on to say that Catholics should feel proud of the evidences of faith presented in the large number of Catholic Church edifices which are to be seen in this city, and prouder still in knowing that even still the increase of the Catholic population necessitated the erection of new churches. It was a pleasing reflection that all over this vast country the Catholic religion was

MAKING SUCH GREAT ADVANCES,

and that churches were multiplying—that the seed was being sown and that the harvest was being reaped. He then explained to the congregation the reason of his addressing them on that occasion. Through the kindness of the Rev. Father Quinn he was permitted to receive the collection of that Sunday at St. Peter's in aid of the new church he himself was building for his parish in Cannon street. The collection was made at the usual time during the mass.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Scriptural Definition of Sin—Sermon by the Rev. C. C. Foote.

Journeying to church with old Boreas, not boisterous, but seemingly vengeful, tweaking the nose and nipping the fingers, is not pleasant, yet these troubles were endured by many and by the members of few churches in greater numbers than those of the Christian Church in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway. These were so wrapt during the services in contemplation of future joys resulting from present goodness as seemingly to forget how Boreas had treated them, and to not think how he would serve them during their homeward journeys.

The Rev. C. C. Foote, the pastor, preached, his text being from Romans, iii., 23—"For all have sinned and have come short of the glory of God." He said:—This is the language of inspiration. It is the verdict of Heaven. We have been tried in the just courts of God, and this verdict has been rendered against us. It was in full recognition of the justice of it that Jesus in sympathy for us moved

A SECOND TRIAL.

From this charge, which no one but God could make—and as coming from Him we must regard it—none are exempted. There are three ways of disposing of this charge. First, to deny its truth; secondly, to be indifferent to it, and thirdly, to admit it and seek to become clear of it. True wisdom prompts the latter course.

The preacher, to verify the charge, quoted a Scriptural definition of sin as a transgression of the law, and stated that the old theologians divided sins into two classes—those of commission and omission, or, in other words, wrongful things we did,

PROPER THINGS WE DID NOT.

Sins are again divided by Scriptural authority into those of secret thought and those of presumptuousness. He continued upon this subject for some length of time, and illustrated each method of sinning with common life instances. What intensifies this charge is that it cannot with any show of truth be denied unless the existence of God and, therefore, the

POSSIBILITY OF SINNING

at all be denied. For God has not simply a knowledge of our acts, but He is the searcher of our hearts, and He will bring every thought to judgment. Before a correct exhibit of his sinfulness the stoutest heart—even a Voltaire's—will quail. It is the pall which he has woven and spread over himself, and only the loving hand of Jesus can lift it. Through Him all sins will be forgiven, and "hope springs triumphant" of a future participation in the purity and joy of eternal life in the presence of God. Who, in contemplating this, does not welcome Jesus?

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Perils of Great Cities—Sermon by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., in Behalf of the House of the Good Shepherd.

About four years ago the House of the Good Shepherd, an institution for the care and Christian culture of the outcast and vagabond children of this city, was established under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is supported chiefly by voluntary contributions and subscriptions and church collections. Last evening Rev. Dr. Potter, rector of Grace church, preached a sermon in its behalf in Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, on Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. His text was Second Corinthians xi., 26—"In perils in the city"—the subject being the perils of childhood in large cities. Paul had been driven from cities by mobs and roughs; but he always returned to them again, and we have his own record that he spent three years in Ephesus, two in Corinth and two or more in Rome, and planted churches in them all. He was himself a city native, and he recognized their value. The varied and diverse streams of moral life centre in cities; the intense controversies, the sharp contentions which are found only in cities have their uses. It is customary to undervalue cities, to hold them up as

PLACES OF CRIME

and the home of every foul thing. It was formerly the practice of papers, secular and religious, to decry places of amusement as tending to ruin city people, until some one, after careful examination, demonstrated that even the very lowest of those places are supported mainly by country people. Paul did not undervalue cities; neither do we. What battles for truth are fought in them; what discoveries of science; what matchless sacrifices for everything good and true and noble are made in cities! They are conspicuous for a robust manhood, though we are apt to think of them as effeminate. They demanded vigorous action, and the man who cannot jump in and keep up with the rush of thought and of business is left behind while his fellows move on. Out of the complex pressure of city life springs prompt action, manly courage, generous charity, deep sympathy. They are nourished here. They are almost unknown in the country, where wealth abides amid green fields. The finest illustrations of true religion are to be met with in cities, for here one gets the strongest

GRIP OF THE MASTER'S HAND

and holds on to the blessed fact of a living Christ—a precious reality. And here the soul finds out how real and mighty is the help it thus implores. The spiritual fibres of men here acquire flexibility and firmness by meeting with temptations and trials to which the soul will not succumb. There is a Christian heroism which cannot be found anywhere but in large cities. But if all this is so, some one will ask, why undertake such a work as this institution of the Good Shepherd has assumed? Why take persons from the city to the country? This opens up the question of the training of children and youth in large cities. It does not follow that because cities are the best places for men and women that they must also be good training schools for children. Here we over-stimulate the young brain. We overwork the young body and injure the young soul. The

RISKS OF CHILDREN

are great enough even in good homes like ours. But suppose that what hundreds of children call home is but a parody upon what we understand by that sacred word, what then? Here are rooms, eight by ten feet, in which whole families are huddled together in a condition to outrage all common decency—homes where father and mother, sister and brother, husband and wife, stranger and friend, lie down together in one common filth; where the woman suffering in travail is jostled about by men drunken and besotted; where there is no separation between birth and death, but both meet a common lot. There are homes in Christian lands where the horror of darkness still affrights us. Here is a woman with seven children—a boy of ten years, naked, and an infant in the cradle in rags, and there is a group of dirty, impish beings who swear and crack ribald jokes at you as you enter. Ask them what they know of God and of his dear Son and they will

STARE AT YOU WITH AMAZEMENT

or mock your kindest words and intention. We are sitting within little more than a stone's throw of such scenes where a boy twelve of years tries to eke out a living by manufacturing lucifer matches during the day and thieving at night where another of thirteen or fourteen, a confirmed drunkard, reels home in the evening and beats his widowed or deserted mother, who enfeebled with work and want is unable to resist him, and where the girl of seventeen has learned to lie and steal until she can do both better than she can do anything else. What shall we do with them? Take them in our arms of faith and prayer and patience and love, and rear them up for the Master. But this cannot be done by taking them two or three hours a week to the top of Murray Hill and letting them breathe the pure air there and then return them to their damp, dark and dismal homes, in some tenement garret or in some

MISERABLE CELLAR,

where the rising tide of the sewer rouses the little ones from their slumbers and compels them to seek safety in flight. They must be taken away wholly from such homes and placed in the country, where they shall have pure air, healthy employment, cleanly and comfortable homes and Christian training, and where the difficulty of counteracting the wicked influences of the week by the good influences of the Sabbath may be readily overcome. This problem has been effectually solved by Emanuel DeKalb, in his home near Hamburg, so that it is no new experiment. Unless something of the sort is done we shall go on increasing our criminal class until they will utterly overwhelm us. Investigation has shown that the ratio of crime among children is greater in the United States than anywhere else. He therefore urged a generous support of the House of the Good Shepherd, for which a collection was afterward taken up.

LEXINGTON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The "Memorial Offering"—Sermon by Dr. Joseph Sanderson.

Despite the sharp air and cutting wind of yesterday morning the Lexington avenue Presbyterian church was as well filled as usual. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Joseph Sanderson, who also preached the sermon. The subject of the discourse was the

MEMORIAL OFFERING

of $5,000,000 which the church decided to raise upon its reunion in November, 1869, after a division of over thirty-three years. It was intended that the entire fund should be paid in by next May, but as yet only $3,000,000 has been subscribed. The funds will be used for charitable and educational purposes.

The reverend speaker took for his text Mark xii., 41—"And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury; and many that were rich cast in much."

One of the most

WONDERFUL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BIBLE

is, that in all that relates to man it furnishes a perfect guide.

We are enjoined to be "zealous in good works." If an illustration be required of united zealous effort for the glory of God we find it in the manner in which the Israelites contributed to the formation of the tabernacle, to the erection of the temple and to its rebuilding, on their return from the land of captivity. If we want examples of benevolence we have the Macedonians, the Thessalonians and the poor widow with her two mites. If we want a warrant for complying with the request of the reunited General Assembly of the Presbyterians, to give to the support of the house and the cause of God, we find it in the

LAST WORDS OF OUR MASTER

as he ascended to His throne. Also in the charge of the apostle to the youthful Timothy—that he charge the people to do good works, to be ready to distribute and willing to communicate; also in the example of the people whom Jesus beheld as they cast money into the treasury of the temple. The persons spoken of in the text are God and man, creator and creature, the giver and the receiver, and they meet face to face in the temple—God's house—and at the treasury in the house. Jewish antiquarians tell us that in one of the courts of the temple there were thirteen chests, one for each of the twelve tribes of Israel and the thirteenth for women only. Into these chests were dropped the offerings of the people, when they came to the temple, and it was commanded "that none should appear before the Lord empty." The money thus collected was to pay for

THE PUBLIC SACRIFICES,

the incense, wood for the altar, and other expenses connected with the temple, while a part of it was distributed to the poor. It was upon these receptacles that Christ took his seat that He might observe the voluntary offerings of the people. As He sat there He doubtless saw a great variety of worshippers, and observed much depravity and hypocrisy among the attendants upon the temple services. Some would appear with a pompous, self-confident air, as though the treasury would not be large enough to hold their contributions. And behold, when the

OFFERING OF PRIDE AND COVETOUSNESS

was passed in, it was the merest pittance—so small that it scarcely made a jingle as it fell. Others would come with well-filled purses, and would not only display the contents, but also the large pieces selected for the Lord, and would pass their large contributions into the temple chest with great ostentation, and with an evident desire that as many as possible should see them. Others would put in an appearance with a gruff, dissatisfied air, as though the chests in the vestibule were an impertinence, saying inwardly that the Lord should support His own house and that

PRIESTS SHOULD WORK

like other men. Another party, in the procession of worshippers would present themselves, clothed with all the pomp that gorgeous wealth could assume, and with the contribution ready in the hand; and so came many others, and all gave as God had prospered them. Last of all there came a poor widow. She came last because she was the poorest of the poor, unfit to mingle with the rest; her clothing was clean, but scanty; her children were barefoot, her babe was wrapped as well as circumstances would allow and was held close to her heart. She was coming, she felt, to her Father's home, where His warm love would comfort her. She quietly made her way to the treasury; two mites were in her hand; she had moistened them with her tears and consecrated them with her prayers; they were all her living, but she would not disobey the injunction "and come before the Lord empty." With love, and faith and prayers,

WITHOUT DOUBT OR FEAR

of the Lord's goodness, she dropped her two mites into the treasury. As she passed on her Saviour made a note of the state of her heart and of the contribution of her hand, to be proclaimed as a memorial of her throughout all generations. The speaker said in conclusion that God had still His house in this world, and it needed support, and it should be looked upon as a great favor to be able to contribute to the cause of Christ.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Right Action Better than Right Believing—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Hepworth.

The attendance at this church yesterday was not quite as numerous as on other days, but was still creditable in size, and those comprising it evidently devoutly intent on profiting by the words of admonition and explanation given by their popular pastor.

Mr. Hepworth took his text from St. Luke, ix., 62, "No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God." He said:—The text does not mean to imply that a man is excusable for not putting his hand to the plough at all. The apostle was not a man of compromises. He intends to say that every man is bound to conscientiously consecrate himself to right living, and, having done so, to keep his vow at all hazards. You will notice again that it is right acting, and not simply right believing, that is demanded. You must

PLOUGH UP YOUR WHOLE NATURE,

turn its soil up to the sunshine, then plant, then till and be patient, if you expect to get and keep the goodwill of the Almighty. There are some men who seem to think that to accord with certain formations, to believe certain dogmas, is quite enough. They pray to God on Sunday, and then prey on the world all the rest of the week. These men only pretend to have religion. They are Pharisees, always talking about religion and

HUNTING UP HERESY,

with more than commendable vigor, but never showing in their lives the honesty or earnestness of their faith. This mere pretence is only a signboard telling the public what kind of goods you have within. And as the merchant whose only stock in trade is the signboard making flaming announcements while there are really no goods within is not likely to die a rich man, so the religionist who is a stickler for this or that form or creed, but loses sight of the manly attributes which command respect, is likely to be bankrupt in the sight of God. What we want is

LESS PRETENSION AND MORE HARD WORK.

"But," you say, "how are we to get hold of this true religion?—it seems to us a mystery." No, there is no mystery about it. It is simple enough to be understood by the lowliest heart. Watch the natural growth of a soul from infancy and you will see the problem plainly solved. In every child there are certain tendencies towards what is right and certain other tendencies towards what is wrong. I never saw a child who did not do what is wrong just as naturally as he did what is right. He inherits, undoubtedly, those predispositions to evil from the past. They have been accumulating ever since Adam was driven out of the garden. No man can deny the existence in every heart of

TRANSMITTED DEPRAVITY.

But as childhood wears away and youth comes on, or as youth gives place to early manhood, the soul led of God longs for that peace which only the consciousness of accepted allegiance to Heaven can give. Long months of sadness, of self-examination, of half-formed resolutions, follow, and then, with God's help, there comes a settled purpose to yield body, soul and mind to the commands of Christ. What a struggle that is! I think the angels must look down in anxiety and suspense. But the mind once made up the man is really converted—that is, instead of having

NO AIM IN LIFE

that is definite, or, instead of having a low or unworthy aim, he feels that he is to do God's work and that he has become in some special sense God's child. Now, that is true religion. No matter what denomination you belong to, you must get your religion in that way. You ask me if it is ever acquired suddenly, or if it is always the result of slow growth. I answer that depends on

YOUR OWN MAKE UP,

on God's will. St. Paul, a wild, impetuous man, learned in half an hour that what he once believed to be true was false and that what he once believed to be false was true. A conviction sometimes seizes a man and conquers him at once. At other times a man's nature is changed slowly and by degrees. God works in different ways with different people. But one thing is certain, the only true religion, that which will stand by you to the end, is a something which makes this world and all [illegible] dwindle, while it puts in their proper light the duties, the faiths, the prayers, the struggles through which, as through a door, we find our way to God and heaven.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.

How Christians Should Live—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. McVickar.

The congregation at the Church of the Holy Light, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was small yesterday, doubtless owing to the fearful cold which prevailed, and which seized everybody by the ears without the smallest ceremony. Those who did attend listened to a very eloquent discourse from the Rev. Dr. McVickar.

The reverend gentleman took for his text the words from Christ's prayer—Gospel of St. John, xvii., 15. He said that schoolboys looked forward to the advent of their vacation time with feelings of delight, and long before the happy hour came the season of pleasure was enjoyed in anticipation. This world, he continued, is our school, and we should make some preparation for our vacation, which is the resurrection. Christ prayed not only for His disciples, but for all who were to come and had been. Notwithstanding all our ingratitude He still loves us. We are only on our voyage to another life. God has decreed that before we see Him we must pass through

THE ORDEAL OF THIS WORLD.

Though we must live in the world we should not be of the world. We should live in it as Christ did while he was among us. What, he asked, was the sign of Christ? In the dark ages it was easy enough to detect this sign. It is true that this is the nineteenth century of religion, and yet how few live as Christ did. Christ came as an ambassador from His Father—an ambassador armed with full power—an ambassador who came to conquer by love. The world still fails to recognize either the message or the messenger. It is not necessary, the preacher continued, that a man should abjure society and withdraw himself from his fellows; but he needs to show the reality of his position—to show himself Christlike. Those who listened to him, he said, knew best whether what he was saying to them was in vain, but his office was to remind them of what Christ had done. The divine Son, as man,

SPEAKS IN PRAYER;

the Father listens to the petition, and the Holy Ghost awaits to carry out the mandate of the Father. The reverend gentleman here repeated the touching words of the text:—"As Thou hast sent me into the world even so also have I sent them into the world." There were many other prayers repeated by Christ in the solitude of the desert, and when no human ear heard his silent petitions. He repeated that prayer that His disciples might realize their position, their danger and their glorious prospects. He spoke eloquently of the

BOLDNESS AND VANITY OF MAN,

in thinking that he could do without God; and despite this rash, wilful blindness God still loved him. God does not pray that we may be carried out of this world and withdrawn from its dangers and temptations, but He prays that in our passage through the quicksands of life we may be saved from perishing; not that we should have no dangers to encounter, but that we should be preserved from those which surround us. We should, he continued, be Christlike. We should be with Him in baptism, for He says, "unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost he cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven." We should be with Him in the Communion, for He says, "except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood ye cannot have life in you." We should be with Christ in fasting, in praying, in relieving the poor—in a word, in every good work that He did during his life in our world.

WE NEED SANCTIFICATION,

and it is through Him that we must get it. Why, he continued, is it that Christ prays so earnestly for us? It is that the end of our being should be fulfilled. He described the great love of the Father, which flooded the whole world; the love of the Son, which moved Him to intercede for us and lay down His precious life on an ignominious gibbet, and the love of the Holy Ghost, which is coequal with them. And yet, he added,

"ARE WE STILL IDLE?"

Idle, after Christ has prayed earnestly through His life for us! Idle, after He, the great God, appeared among the lowly and the humble ones on earth! Idle when, after His life of suffering and voluntary privations, He crowned His great work by offering His life in expiation of all our offences, which, in the garden of Gethsemane, weighed Him down to the ground!

The reverend gentleman concluded his discourse by appealing to the congregation to offer some marks even of recognition of Christ's favors—to do something in return for God's great love, the depth of which none can know. Such love should not go unrequited; and as God Himself came down to save

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us, and assumed human nature for our sake, he at the same time showed us a model to His own life of our duty toward our Creator.

ST. JAMES' CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Necessity of Working Out One's Own Salvation—Sermon by the Rev. Father McEvoy.

At St. James' Catholic church yesterday morning Father McEvoy preached to a large congregation an earnest and practical sermon on the obligation we are under to labor assiduously for our salvation. Victory, said the preacher, is not gained without battle nor a prize won without a contest. He only will obtain the heavenly prize and be crowned with glory who works to that end.

PENANCE AND MORTIFICATION

must be done to atone for sin. David did penance in sackcloth and ashes, and bewailed with bitter tears the two great transgressions he had committed. When the Jews became conscious of their great ingratitude to the Creator how earnestly did the prophets entreat them to do penance! Christ's life was one of labor, and has He not Himself told us that "Not every one who says Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven?" Heaven is to be gained by works and not by faith alone. Reason itself shows

THE NECESSITY OF LABOR.

See how men struggle for a place in the temple of worldly fame, which is after all but a shadow—a myth. And shall men, then, not work to attain Heaven? Was it not to gain that blessed prize that the illustrious servants of the Church—such men as St. Vincent de Paul and St. Francis Xavier—performed deeds of heroic suffering and self-sacrifice that have elicited the admiration of mankind? Unfortunately most Christians disregard the necessity of continually laboring for their salvation. Rest is pleasant when labor has gone before, and a life spent without labor and effort is unworthy of honor.

THE MUSIC

was admirably rendered, the features in it being the performance of the "Kyrie" and "Gloria," from the new mass in G, composed by Mr. Murphy, the organist of the church. The massive opening of the "Kyrie" was very fine, the full chords and bold grouping of the notes showing that knowledge of harmony which is so often wanting in the efforts of the composers of our time. The "Gloria," commencing with a unison movement of great and appropriate simplicity and a skilful organ accompaniment, developed into a pleasing duet admirably sung by Mlle. Leiderer (soprano) and Mme. Coletti (alto). Signor Lotti sang very effectively, and the gem of the "Gloria," the bass solo "Qui Tollis," was admirably given by Signor Banfi. The collection yesterday was for

THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

Father Farrelly urged the claims of that institution on his congregation in a few brief but notable remarks. Already, he said, the asylum had given refuge to 1,700 children. Many of them died after their reception; but hundreds who survived had been spared from death by murder or neglect, and had an opportunity of being brought up as good members of society. The Foundling Asylum will do immense good, aiding to break up the

INFAMOUS PRACTICE OF ABORTION,

of which many scoundrels in New York make a trade. One of them had been sent to the State Prison for seven years; but others equally infamous still ply their nefarious business.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Love the End of the Law—The Wisdom of Theological Professors—Theology a Chinese Puzzle.

Whenever there is a nook left vacant in Plymouth church by an indisposed or a lazy saint, some curious sinner is sure to drop into it, so that, however cold the day, or however hot, or however rainy or snowy, Mr. Beecher's audiences are alway the same—only limited by the limitations of space. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, though the thermometer was low enough to make

SLIPPERED EASE BY THE PARLOR FIRE

a peculiar temptation. They are always taking up contributions at Plymouth church, and yesterday the "boxes" were passed in the interest of city missions, Mr. Beecher remarking that probably not half of the people in Brooklyn attend the churches. In the absence of Dr. Storrs, who always led in this work, he wished that his congregation might outdo all former generosity and make ample provision for the Gospel to the poor and outcast. Their usual contribution had been from three to five thousand dollars, and he wished it might be much more this year.

Mr. Beecher announced as his text the fifth verse of the first chapter of I. Timothy—"Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of love unfeigned." The apostle is here telling Timothy how to carry himself and how to teach others. He had been speaking in the previous verse of the ten thousand questions that sprung up among the Christians—of dissent, of purification of ordinances of days—questions that never could be settled, and he says that

THE USE OF ALL INSTRUCTION,

public or private, is to produce charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned. This is the object of all teaching. All organizations, all religious institutions, all systems of theology that do not produce love are false. Any church, orthodox or not, that does not produce charity out of a pure heart is not a Christian organization.

IF PAUL HIMSELF

lived and administered in a church, and that church did not fulfil the conditions of the text, it would not be Christian. Love is the one great supreme end; but this love is not an affection proceeding from moral indifference; it is love out of a pure heart; that benevolence that springs from a nature where the highest moral sentiments predominate, a love that we have in proportion as we are divine. This love must carry with it a good conscience, and conscience is a generic term for the whole moral sense. Conscience gives love ribs and backbone. Love, without conscience, is namby pamby;

IT IS MUSH.

True love has truth and character; it takes hold of infinity and eternity, and that is the scope of the term faith in the text; it is a faith that takes hold of super-sensuous things, of the great realm that science does not touch. Light may be thrown upon the administration of justice and benevolence in the divine kingdom by this text. Men have taught that justice had a field all to itself, and mercy the same. When men are angry they feel nothing else. When that passes away and they are good natured they feel nothing else. Their mind is like

A HANDLE WITH TWO BLADES.

when one is shut the other is open. So man has transferred this human limitation to God, as if real justice could exist without mercy, or real mercy without justice. Then come up two schools, one revolving around the conception of God as a benevolent governor, the other made up of men who believe in justice. The ideas of justice lifted up before men have made God a being to be feared, a consuming fire, as if justice were not tender with love. Systems have been taught in which

A HELL ONLY SMALLER THAN HEAVEN

receives multitudes of souls through myriads of ages, and God sits by and cannot stir because He is just. It is no wonder that there is a terrible rebound from this doctrine. But the soft hand of love has bones. It is not to be separated from justice. There is discipline, tears, groans, suffering, not for suffering's sake but for improvement—the end of the commandment is love.

We make our human infirmities into divine attributes. It is true that man must reason of the divine from his own moral consciousness, but we should seize the most luminous hours of experience in which to

SHAPE OUR IDEAS

of God. In all high development there is unity and harmony. As a man grows ripe he can see how love can carry justice, and justice love. Those that love must desire the highest excellence in those they love. Take a mother who has a true, great nature, enriched by grace. In the administration of her household you will find the best illustration of moral government, of mediatorial and atoning love. Men go to kings.

I GO TO MY QUEEN.

Men go to the state, I go to the household for my idea of God's rule. No character illustrates Jesus Christ like a great, rich, true, sweet-minded woman. She brings up in her house six, seven, eight children; she is always working—always living for others. Her children first drew their life from her bosom and they are always drawing life from her heart. Yet there is nobody so rigorous as she; nobody who hates meanness so much. Her mode of love are all full of intensity; her stern moods are full of love. In her we approach the nearest to God's mode of governing the world. God is always stern or never; He is always merciful or never. All such representations of God as leave the impression that he does not permit suffering or permit sin lower the love of the community; they are not scriptural or philosophical. I am shocked when I think, not how little I know, but how much other people know

WHO, BY SEARCHING HAVE FOUND OUT GOD.

Why a theological professor? Men make wonderful systems and explain all God's plans and works. They hold up their theologies to you as if they were

A CHINESE PUZZLE.

And if you don't know how you can do it "you're no better than an Atheist, and" says the professor. What an Atheist is [illegible] but he wants to refer to it. The Methodists are struggling with the [illegible] of Calvinism—I've forgotten what they all are—the subtle [illegible] can be thrown out. The Baptists and the Pedobaptists are at issue as to whether a man shall be

PUT ALL UNDER

or sprinkled. Some adhere to Church organization, some to doctrine, some to polity, some to ritual or robes; as if [illegible] of these lacks in the machinery. The whole thing that the commandment talks about is charity. You may go home

and quarrel about doctrine, but it remains true that he whose soul is full of faith and integrity he is the sweet fruit of the tree of life.

THE METHODIST CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Dedication of a New Missionary Church in Williamsburg.

The Methodist Christian Benevolent Association of Williamsburg held dedicatory services yesterday afternoon and evening at their new rooms, No. 452 Grand street. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. Robert B. Haskell, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Watson Sanford, of the Howard Mission, New York; the Rev. John Perine and Mr. E. R. Forman, president of the association. Mr. Sanford, who is a well known resident of Williamsburg, addressed the congregation at considerable length on the beauties of benevolence and told many affecting anecdotes illustrative of the happiness to be derived from good deeds. In the course of his address he said that he believed in the principle that it was right to get all we can, to save all we can, and to give away all we can. He concluded by expressing the hope that this mission would rival the Howard Mission in doing good.

The object of the association is to help those who may need religious and charitable aid in cases of sickness and distress. A Sabbath school is attached to the mission, and regular services will be held every Sabbath morning and evening.

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

Dr. Newman on the Great Apostacies—The Ancient Backsliders from the True Faith—Rejoicing in Religion—The Bright Side the Best Side in a Religious Point of View.

Rev. Dr. Addison at Trinity Church on "Rejoicings in Religion."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1871.

Rev. Dr. Addison, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, preached this morning from the text, "Rejoice evermore." These grand words, he said, were spoken by St. Paul while at Corinth, and under circumstances that were little calculated to make him joyful. He was compelled to labor for his daily bread, while at the same time he kept up with unflagging zeal his work of the apostleship. He lived at that time amid the pollutions and miseries of the debased commercial emporium of Greece, struggling against the fiercest fanaticism, encountering discouragements and disappointments, without the alleviations of bodily comfort and rest, with "the care of all the churches" on him. Despised and persecuted, he bears all with cheerfulness, shouting to his fellow sufferers, "Rejoice evermore." The Thessalonians dwelt amid the desolations of Paganism, where "man's inhumanity to man" was making thousands mourn, suffering moral degradation, and utter hopelessness abounded on every hand. Yet the words were addressed to the people of Thessalonia. Man, said the speaker, has two natures—one is turned to the earth and its miseries, the other to Heaven and its life of peace. St. Paul calls these natures the carnal mind and the spiritual mind. The carnal mind looks at the things which are seen: the spiritual mind at the things which are not seen. The things seen by the Thessalonian saints were dismal enough. There was, indeed, no joy in that outlook of their being; but the things unseen were open to the spiritual mind. Here was truly another sort of prospect. There were no ships of commerce in this vision; no hurrying to and fro of wicked, anxious men, on the marts of trade; no disappointed struggles for life's prizes, "frenzied with despair;" no want and poverty and humiliation; no funeral processions. Just out before them, radiant in the glory of Heaven, was the throne of Grace, with a loving Father seated on it. Jesus, the glorified Son of Man, at once their brother and their God, was standing at the right hand of the Supernal Majesty, their all-prevailing intercessor, and the spirits of just men, too, once like them with sufferings tried, but now with glory crowned. This was what the disciples of Jesus saw amid the corruptions and the degradation of their natural life in Thessalonia. Their apparent life was not their real life; their visible condition was not their real condition; they were poor, but oh! "they were infinitely rich;" they were dying, but they were to live eternally in heaven; they were "rejected and despised among men," but oh! they were the sons of God—joint heirs with the only begotten One of endless glory. Dr. Addison then said that all God's people are commanded to rejoice, and if they were spiritually alive they must rejoice, for the vision of the saints is ever before them illuming the ways of the world and alluring them to a joy which only the faithful followers of Christ can possibly know. The resources of God's love were at the command of the humblest child of man, and abiding in His love no power in Heaven, earth or hell could pluck them from His hands or separate them from His love. It is within the spirit world, where our souls have intercourse with Jesus and behold the glory of the Father, that we are bid to rejoice. Affliction blesses by destroying the attractions that enchant our physical vision, and thus shutting us up to undisturbed enjoyment of our spiritual possessions in the invisible kingdom. As the Christian's experience grows, and as he has an absolute present sensible grasp in the depths of his nature of the reality and right of spiritual influences, his hope becomes firmer and he knows it will never make him ashamed by vanishing in disappointments. His inner life of peace is indestructible. "Rejoice evermore" amid all life's keenest afflictions, and at the end, when the poor body is broken down with disease and pain and labors in agonizing struggles to perform its last feeble functions, then the soul that has been living in communion with Jesus in the invisible kingdom and has its treasures there, and has become more familiar with its light and glory and spirit than with the earth on which it has been dying daily for years, will find its spiritual experience a fountain deep and gushing over with immortal joy. In conclusion he said that sorrow and distraction retarded work for the Master—nay, rendered it impossible. If, with a hearty good will, they would put their hands to the plough and look back no more; if they would be faithful colaborers with all who are in the vineyard of the Lord; if they would now determine that they would no longer be mere barren cumberers of the ground they must obey the Apostle's injunction, "Rejoice evermore."

Dr. Newman at the Metropolitan Church on the Great Apostacies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1871.

The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church was, as usual, crowded this morning with a fashionable and attentive congregation. Ex-Governor and Mrs. Morgan, of New York, sat in the pew with the President, who was also accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Cramer. The Vice President and Mrs. Colfax and many Senators and Representatives were among the congregation. Dr. Newman chose for his subject the great apostacy, taking his text from Second Thessalonians, from third to twelfth verse, inclusive. It is a remarkable coincidence that both Moses and Paul foretold great apostacies, said the preacher, which would occur in the future ages of the Church. The prediction of Moses, uttered with the promised land stretched out before him, was fulfilled long afterward, when the Romans, under Vespasian and Titus, destroyed Jerusalem. So Paul, just prior to his death, utters the prophecy recorded in the text. If we analyze it we shall discover that the apostle asserts several facts. First, that Christianity was to suffer from the apostacy of its adherents; second, that in the process of time a man or succession of men would come forth in the name of the Church who would sanction and practice great immoralities; third, that the apostacy would receive its inception in the day of the apostles; and lastly, that though it should spread and imperil the interests of the Church, yet in His own good time God would destroy the evil and the Church should come forth purified, with brighter glory and greater strength. Such is a brief analysis of the prophecy. Biblical scholars have applied this prediction in different ways, but the general testimony of such scholars applies it to the Christian Church under the Roman Pontiffs, without giving it a specific application. Dr. Newman aimed to deduce certain great principles applicable at the present day. The first thing noticeable in such a consideration is that this great apostacy had a small beginning. Take the three great features of the text—doctrinal errors, profound immoralities and ministerial usurpation—which were developed in their strength fifteen hundred years after their origin, and they may be traced back to three men who lived in the days of the Apostle Paul. To Nicolas of Antioch, one of the seven deacons, is ascribed the origin of the doctrinal errors. While receiving Jesus Christ as a Savior he blended with his worship the worship of idols. He also believed in a community of wives and practiced gross immorality. Following in the footsteps of the man see how religious errors increase. One hundred years after him it was taught that certain religious observances were not binding on all. This was to [illegible] heathen converts—to blend paganism and Christianity. It was taught that certain crimes were allowable in advancing the interests of religion, and this error has prevailed through all the ages. In the beginning of the fourth century came Arius, [illegible] the Divinity of Jesus Christ, [illegible] him not to be coequal with the Father. Next Pelagius attacks the doctrine of human regeneration, asserting that obedience to law is enough to obtain everlasting life. Thus is the [illegible] despoiled of the crown of divinity from His brow. [illegible] to Simon Magus, who determined by profession of religion or by bribery to obtain the power of Peter and John of working miracles. After Peter's reproof he again fell, and associating himself with a woman, Helen by

name, went about teaching that in God are two natures, a masculine and a feminine, which he and this woman represented. With this he wrought false miracles in confirmation of the errors he promulgated. His example was speedily imitated, and hence we are not surprised in the lapse of years to find even in the Church these lying wonders. Again, Paul foretold that there would be usurpations. If we go to Asia Minor we find a Bishop over a small Church who denied the authority of the apostle, and refused to receive the missionaries who had been recommended to him. This was the beginning, and it is no wonder that history shows us rivalries in the Church, since two evils resulted from these rivalries—the union of Church and State under Constantine and the division of the Church into the eastern and western, or the Greek and Latin branches. Christianity is not responsible for the great apostacy. Christianity, like any other good, may be abused—as life or civil government. But shall life or a government be rejected on that account? Dr. Newman then reviewed the manner of the recovery of Christianity from its declension. As the apostacy had a small beginning, so the recovery may be traced back to individual exertions. In 1310 Wickliffe's voice was heard calling the faithful to Christ and rebuking the sinful. So bitter was the hatred awakened against him that his bones were burned and the ashes thrown into the Avon; but, as the Avon carried them to the Severn and the Severn to the sea, so widely were scattered these seeds of the reformation. Next arose John Huss, of Bohemia, spreading the good work in Germany. One hundred years later, when under Leo X., the Church treasury was exhausted, the public sale of indulgences began. This aroused the attention of a monk in a retired cloister, who bravely denounced the evil, declaring in his thesis that the indulgencies were not worth the paper they were written on. Martin Luther's thesis was the tocsin for war, the keynote of the reformation which spread throughout the Christian world. Dr. Newman closed by saying that such an apostacy can never again take place. We are now not only equal in standing to the apostatic church but are actually in advance in certain religious truths. There will be declensions in this or that part of the Church but these must yield to the power of the general Church and the great revival shall advance till its waves awake an echo on the heavenly shore.

ART NOTES.

Artists' Fund Society.

The exhibition of pictures contributed to the Artists' Fund Society has been largely attended during the past week. It consists of works by fifty-one of our leading New York artists; and, although some complaint has been made that it embraces but few of their larger and more important productions, yet the merits of those by Gifford, Kensett, Whittredge, Loop, Griswold, Fitch, Tait, De Haas, Fuechsel, Huntington, Boughton, Eastman Johnston, Homer Martin, David Johnson, Darley, Guy, Blauvelt and others—of whose contributions we have already made special mention—will attract many purchasers to the sale, which is to take place this evening at the spacious and elegant Art Gallery of Mr. Somerville, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. The small size of most of these pictures makes them the more suitable for the walls and pockets of the majority of picture buyers.

Julian Scott exhibits at his studio, in the Tenth street building, an amusing pictorial reminiscence of the war, entitled "The Surprise," representing a party of federal soldiers who, after cautiously creeping up to a place where the rebels had been intrenched, find that it has been abandoned, and that they have been harmlessly blazing away at an ingenious combination of Quaker guns and scarecrow gray coats and blue. Mr. Scott has just finished two excellent portraits—one of Mrs. R. Schell and the other of Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer. He has commenced a large historical picture, to illustrate a scene on Golding's farm during General McClellan's campaign. It is called "Forming Under Fire."

J. B. Irving, Jr., to whose exquisitely finished cabinet pictures we have heretofore alluded as comparable with those of Meissonier in all respects except the prices which fashion affixes to the latter, has lately completed a superb portrait of Mrs. August Belmont. This is a three-quarter length, the figure in full dress—rich velvet covered with rare and costly Venetian handwoven lace—and standing on a balcony that overlooks the sea at Newport.

C. C. Griswold has removed to a studio in the University Building. His walls are bright with faithful studies of Hudson river scenery, and on his easel is a picture into which he is effectively working up several of the most striking of these studies.

J. Hope is completing in the Somerville Art Gallery building two or three large views of the unsurpassed brook and woodland scenery which he has discovered near Castleton, Vt.

C. G. Rosenberg exhibits in the window of McFarland's bookstore, on Broadway, his telling election scene, "The Political Belisarius." The principal figure cannot escape recognition. Sitting near the entrance of the polling booth, he extends in silence his well known battered white hat, soliciting charitable votes by a printed placard on his breast. He may "think d—n," but he opens not his mouth, while his old favorite, Sambo, scratches his woolly pate in doubt whether to vote for him as Governor, and the "Heathen Chinee" is at his feet, and the lawyer, the squire, the parson, the farmer, the tradesman, the country dandy, the mechanic, the one-armed veteran of the war, the newsboy and the other typical figures of the animated group, including the scornful, strong-minded Sorosis of the village, pass him with indifference or contempt instead of sympathy. The artist ascribes to Mayor Hall, to whose order he painted the picture, the largest share in the design which his pencil has vigorously executed. Disavowing all intentions to aim at caricature, the artist has wished to produce a positive transcript of the every-day political life in America, and to cause art, for the first time in this country, to step into the political ring.

The Society of American Painters in Water Colors may well feel proud of the interest which their exhibition at the National Academy of Design has excited. The superior works of Bellows, William Hart, Samuel Colman and Darley are greatly admired by crowds of visitors.

The Palette Club is actively continuing its preparations for decorating in a novel and artistic style the ballroom and supper rooms at Allemania Hall, in Sixteenth street, where their second Annual Festival will be celebrated on the 20th instant.

The great Boston sale of pictures, statuary and antique furniture at the "chateau" of the late Lieutenant Deacon, on Boston Neck, has been the event of the week at "the Hub." With few exceptions, however, the prices ruled lower than might have been anticipated. For instance, the Fragonards, which by their rarity alone would command a high figure in Europe, were sold quite cheaply. It is said that Mr. Sypher, a New York buyer, secured a large share of this unique and valuable collection. The quaint old curiosity shop on Broadway, which replaces the memorable Alhambra of other days, will thus be considerably enriched in its store of ancient carved oak sideboards and inlaid tables, mirrors and clocks, Sèvres porcelain, Gobelin tapestries, pictures, bronzes, busts, bas-reliefs and statuettes, formerly belonging to royal, princely and noble owners in Europe. We leave to philosophical speculators all theorizing as to the peculiarly fascinating claims of such articles upon the interest of rich purchasers among "the self-made men" in the democratic society of our republic.

ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.

List of Rare Animals at Central Park Museum.

The Department of Public Parks has been busily engaged for some time past in improving the museum at Central Park. The building has been thoroughly renovated and great alterations have been made for the accommodation of visitors, also for the birds and animals. Several rare animals have been added to the collection from India, Africa and other countries, as stated in the following list:—

Indian elephant (*elephas Indicus*), from South India. Guanaco (*auchenia guanaco*), a native of Bolivia and Peru. Axis deer (*cervus axis*), from India; the vessel bringing this animal to America was wrecked, the sailors escaping on a raft, taking the deer with them. Fallow deer (*cervus dama*), a native of the Ionian Islands; this is probably the only white fallow deer in this country. Five Asiatic [illegible].

Leopard (*felis leopardus*), a native of Asia and Africa; a rare and handsome animal. Sun bear (*ursus malayanus*), native of Malacca; this bear is eighteen inches in height, and has a white horseshoe mark on the throat; in their own country they usually spend the day sunning themselves on the rocks. There are also two American bisons, two camels, a new cage full of monkeys, and a fine collection of rare birds.

Next week Mr. Barnum will exhibit a rhinoceros (*rhinoceros unicornis*), a native of India; a giraffe (*camelopardalis giraffa*), a native of Africa; one zebra (*equus zebra*), a native of South Africa; two yaks (*bos grunniens*), cattle from Thibet; one horned horse or gnu (*catoblepas gnu*), a native of South Africa; two great kangaroos (*macropus giganteus*), natives of New South Wales. These kangaroos are six to seven feet high.

MORMONDOM.

The Reverend Sabine Outdone—A Mormon Bishop Refuses to Officiate Over the Child of a Reformer.

DODGING THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Brigham Drops Tithing and Takes to Donations.

GENERAL NEWS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28, 1871.

The story of the cast-iron Sabine has reached the recesses of the Rocky Mountains, and has incidentally provoked an exposure here that perfectly casts the Rev. Sabine into the shade. The organ of Brigham Young, forgetting momentarily the bitterness with which his satellites have treated the dissenters, sails into Sabine with a freedom that is perfectly refreshing, and characterizes the reverend of New York with "brutality" for his ungenerous and un-Christ-like conduct. The organ of the reformers, taking advantage of this public reprehension of a Christian minister for his narrow sectarianism, brings before the public

AN ACT OF GREATER BRUTALITY

here at home—the story of the remains of a child being refused the ordinary burial services in the Mormon Church because the grandfather of the innocent had dared to differ with Brigham Young. Fanaticism never deserved greater condemnation; meanness never merited a more public exposure, and I furnish the paragraph to the HERALD, where it will meet with its deserts. From the statement in the *Tribune*, which I have taken the trouble to have corroborated, it appears that a Mr. Brooks, a very respectable man living in the Seventh ward of this city, had openly affiliated with the Reformers, and had publicly attended the political meetings of American citizens opposed to the despotic rule of Brigham Young. Some weeks ago he and his son-in-law had gone into the cañons prospecting for silver mines, and during their absence the grandchild of Brooks died. In Utah there is no interment, even over the criminal, without religious service; and, conformably to usage, the Bishop of the ward, only a few rods from the house where the child lay dead, was informed of the fact, of the time appointed for the interment, and of his presence being requested. On all such occasions the Bishop takes the direction of the funeral services, and relieves the parents and relatives of all attention in the time of their affliction.

A BISHOP REFUSES TO BURY A CHILD.

In the nineteenth century, in this great free republic of thought and action, will it be believed that Bishop Thomas McClelland, of Salt Lake City, representing the Church of Jesus Christ as interpreted by Brigham Young, refused to be present, or to have a representative of any kind present, at that child's funeral, because the grandfather of that child was a heretic to Brigham Young? The afflicted mother and grandmother of the dead child were both members of Brigham's Church—God help them for the fact—and yet so bitter is the hate of the priesthood's vindictiveness here that the two women were left alone to bury the child. During its sickness the neighbors, following their own natural instincts, had visited the afflicted mother and ministered to the little sufferer, and would have doubtless been there among the mourners at the interment, but the word was given out that the Bishop and no one of the priesthood would be there, and at the hour appointed for the last rites to the dead there was not a soul present but a "Gentile" and a few intimate friends who heard of the barbarism. Where is Sabine alongside of Brigham Young's bishop? Nowhere! The name of Sabine is henceforth immortalized, and every time a Holland is called from the mimic stage his name will spring into life, and with it "the little church round the corner." Let this unrelenting bitterness of the Utah priesthood spring into life every time that Brigham Young asks for admission into the Union, and never let a tongue be listened to in Congress that claims a favor for the land that submits to the vilest villainy of fanaticism—that refuses burial services to an unoffending child. Shame!

This exposure has stirred the people of Utah, tells the depth of contempt that is in the souls of the thinking few, and reveals unmistakably how disgusted they are with this terrible despotism called priesthood. Thank God! there is a change at our doors, when this villanous stain will be wiped out by a better condition of things.

Had Mr. Brooks been a profligate, had his family been objectionable to the community, some excuse and interpretation might have been found for this vicious, degrading vindictiveness; but here he is, a respectable citizen, whose only offence was to differ with this terrible tyrant, and for that the funeral services and usual ceremonies were denied to a child—because he was its grandfather! It is well for the people of Utah that there is a near future of change. Could this despot live on there would assuredly be another Bartholomew massacre; for the brutal vindictiveness that carries its bitterness to the infant dead would never stop at trifles nor cavil at the means to an end.

DODGING THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Dr. Taggart, the Assessor of Internal Revenue, has been faithful and unceasing in his labors in representing Utah financially as she really was, and in the proper discharge of his duties he has made no distinction between citizens. For nearly a year he has battled with Brigham Young over the assessment of his income, and from the changes in the Department at Washington different decisions have been rendered, which have finally turned to the advantage of the great High Priest. Commissioner Delano had ordered Brigham to be assessed as any other citizen, and had just before the change from his bureau ordered property to be seized by the Collector for its payment; but the delegate of Brigham Young at Washington got the inside track with General Pleasonton immediately after his installation, and agreed to the assessment of all Brigham's income that was reproductive.

As a principle it would be unfair to assess the contributions to the Mormon Church for the support of the poor and for Church purposes, and this was the view presented to General Pleasonton by the delegate, but that is not the fact. Brigham Young renders no account of the millions that come into his hands. He has clerks on one side of his office who are called the clerks of the Trustee in Trust; on the other side he has the clerks of Brigham Young. Brigham Young has books; the Trustee in Trust has books, but Brigham Young is the Trustee in Trust and the Trustee in Trust is Brigham Young. Now you see it, now you don't. About three years ago Brigham got a serious spell upon him and was doubtful about longevity. He set to work to see how Brigham Young stood with the Trustee in Trust, and finding the former greatly indebted to the latter he ordered the clerk of the latter to credit the former with something like a million "for services rendered." That was a pleasant way of balancing things and accounts for the successful occupation of the prophet in the nineteenth century.

The ancient prophets went about weeping and wailing over the wickedness of mankind, and knew considerable of dust and ashes, sackcloth and all that kind of thing, but Brigham has learned "a more excellent way." Brigham has a better understanding of the wants of his age than either to go wandering in sheep's skins, goats' skins or dwelling in caves of the mountains. He believes in New York Brewster carriages, best horses and silver-mounted harness, and wherever he travels he deems it not superfluous to have his lady love travel with him and share his trials and afflictions for the Gospel's sake. General Pleasonton has been hoodwinked into the pleasant conclusion that Brigham's style and expenses are covered by donations to the poor. Good for Pleasonton! Better for Brigham!

TITHING TO BE CALLED DONATIONS.

The whole record of Brigham Young, from the day he assumed the guidance of the Mormons until this hour, has been that of the iron hand. The Tabernacle has resounded with the cry, "Bring in your tithing, bring in your tithing," and the Mormon journals abound with his instructions to the Bishops to "cut off" all who would not pay their tithing. There are hundreds of cases where men have been "cut off" from the Church because they would not pay their tithing when they actually had not enough to give their families the commonest necessaries of life. Brigham Young's tithing principle is a fearful thing. Not the contribution of a man's abundance, but a tenth of all he earns. For the sake of round numbers, say that a man earns a thousand dollars a year. His family consists of one or more wives—two, three, four or five—children from five to thirty—a very moderate calculation. That man would doubtless need his whole thousand dollars. Doubtless. Brigham requires of him one hundred dollars and leaves him nine hundred dollars, which, in all probability, he had not with it all sufficient to get shoes for his children. This, General Pleasonton has been led to believe, was a contribution for Church purposes. Happy credulity!

With great innocence and ingenuity the Mormon delegate has arranged with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that all the tithing that is reproductive shall be assessed. In other words, if the tithing is put into business and commercially makes a return of ten or fifty per cent, then the latter will be assessed. That is "deuced clever." General Pleasonton will reach the age of Methuselah before he gets the first return. Brigham and his Bishops are laughing at the General, and the Mormon journals are cracking the whip over the Assessor of Internal Revenue. But the end is not yet.

One thing, however, is now accomplished. Through the faithful persistence of Dr. Taggart the Bible has

been laid aside, and no longer will this sacred record be brought into the pulpit as the authority for squeezing tithes out of the people, because Abraham on one occasion paid tithes to Melchisedec. This thing, hereafter, is to be called "donations." "Romeo, Romeo: what is there in a name?"

THE MINES.

The great richness of the mines in Little Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood, American Fork, on the Wahsatch range of mountains, within thirty miles to the east of this city, and the Bingham Cañon and East Cañon mines, within sixty miles to the west of the city, have decided their possessors to work them all winter. Instead, therefore, of the weary, dreary, dull winter of past years, the city is as busy commercially as ever it was.

Last week some San Francisco capitalists made a heavy investment in Little Cottonwood, and have bought three-fourths of the Emma mine for $300,000; the other fourth is held by the First National Bank. The new possessors will, immediately that the snow leaves, put up extensive works in the cañon, and instead of sending the ores as picked from the mountains to either San Francisco or New York, it is their intention to separate the metals, run the silver into bullion and stamp it with "Salt Lake." It is believed that there is more wealth in Little Cottonwood alone than in all Colorado. These capitalists also visited Bingham and East cañons and offered to make investments there.

A few weeks ago mines in Utah could have been had for a song, but the influx of experienced miners and capitalists is changing everything. There are many of the Mormons to-day rich men, if they only knew it and can hold on till summer.

NEWS ITEMS.

Within six months this will be a busy, bustling city, and all the conveniences, luxuries and everything else of Gentile life will be here. Already many of the features of the city are changed. Gentiles are installed into the hotels, own the stage routes, are building churches, establishing schools and furnishing the best social entertainments. This disturbs the peace of the leading saints; but the mass of the people are thankful for the "new era" that dawns upon them.

The fiercely wild features of mining life that early characterized Montana, Idaho, Nevada and Colorado are not anticipated here—though more or less of it is inevitable—as the population of Utah is already settled in the steady habits of industry. The great evils of mining associations have been the absence of agricultural and manufacturing interests developing at the same time. Here there are well cultivated fields and products for more than the ordinary demands of the population. The increase of ten or twenty thousand miners into the Territory would only benefit the whole agricultural population, furnishing a market for their extra supplies. There are first class mechanics here from all parts of Europe and many from the States, capable of doing any kind of labor, and artists of every profession.

With the influx of men and women of other faiths there will be social relations opening up that will choke down the peculiar institution, and thus peaceably the barbarism that has marked the past will disappear. This causes great uneasiness to the Church dignitaries, and they are doing their utmost to "hoop" round the people; but their cooperage is only productive of greater restlessness among the people. It would seem that the axiom, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," is having its illustration here.

At the completion of the Pacific Railroad Brigham was solicited to build a hotel—and he could have done it then, for the people were united; but he has allowed the golden opportunity to pass him and the Walker Brothers are now said to be contemplating putting up a building to cost a million. The ready facility of travelling now to the Pacific makes Salt Lake City a pleasant half-way resting place, and the inducements of its warm sulphur springs for invalids render it certain that with good accommodations there would be a constant patronage of the best class of society for the hotel.

Within a few weeks we have succeeded in establishing an excellent "Miners' Exchange and Reading Room" that is patronized by the liberal without distinction of creeds. It is one of the attractions of the city to which all strangers are invited. There are papers from East and West and a library of some consequence already.

The reformers are hastening their building to completion. They will have it ready by the beginning of April, and to it the Chapins, Beechers, professors of science and art, and all who can contribute to the intellectual development of the people are invited. As time rolls on these reformers are shaping into a very sensible course of dethroning Brigham. They know the inefficiency of speaking to wild fanaticism, and they, therefore, propose to educate, and leave a clear brain and manhood to dispose of the muddle into which the infallible Brigham has brought them. The Mormon journals are truculent to the Gentiles, and with brazen effrontery are claiming for Brigham and the apostles that they were always in favor of mining, only they wanted it to be done a little later, and done in a different manner to what it had been done elsewhere. Before they get much older they will claim that Brigham has been meek and mild, gentle as a little child, and never told Uncle Sam to go to hell nor ever threatened to send a Gentile to hell across lots. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A bill has passed the House, without opposition, giving the right to land cables on the shores of the United States on terms of reciprocity to both nations and peoples. The bill from the House has been reported to the Senate by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment making it unlawful for two or more cable companies *to consolidate or unite their interest*. This amendment, if adopted, would seem to be a direct attack upon an important interest intimately connected with commerce and damaging to the productive interest of the United States. If the proposed law could be extended to other portions of the world besides that of the United States it would be most unwise, because it would in effect increase the cost of transmission; but to shut up the United States and leave the balance of the world free to consolidate telegraph lines or make a union of interest, and thus largely reduce the cost by a reduction of expenses, is giving to the world commercially great advantages over the United States. This fact can be illustrated practically to the understanding of all who seek the right. It cannot be denied that one company, with the facility to do the business between Europe and America, can do so at a less expense than two companies, because two companies with two separate organizations cost in expense twice as much as the one. This was illustrated on the completion of the French cable. Both companies adopted a tariff for ten words of $7 50. This was unprofitable, and the companies, to save themselves from ruin, entered into an agreement for a union of interest, working under one organization and saving a large outlay in expense. In the case of the two cables no additional charge was made for the transmission of the despatches, although the tariff of $7 50, ruinous under two organizations, with a double set of offices, clerks, officials, &c., under the new arrangement are saved from ruin, yet without any provision to provide new cables when the present ones are worn out or become disabled. Since the new arrangement the shareholders have scarcely received in dividends a sum sufficient to pay seven per cent interest on the new stock representing the two English and one French cable, the stock of the old Atlantic cable being nearly wiped out and buried in the ocean deep. It is a remarkable fact, notwithstanding the impression to the contrary, that neither cable has earned in any one year a sum above expenses sufficient to have paid for a policy of insurance to protect the shareholders against loss in case of inability by breakage or otherwise to transmit messages, and yet the cry comes from the press and the public for more cables and reduced rates. The destruction by the adoption of unwise laws to all telegraphic interest connecting Europe with the United States is a small matter as compared with the great agricultural interest of the United States. In order to compete successfully with the world we must have equal facilities, not only in the transportation of our crops, but in the transmission of orders to buy and sell. The merchant in Liverpool wants facilities to buy grain, beef, pork, and cotton in New York, the same that exist between Liverpool and the ports on the shores of the Baltic and Black Sea. The merchant, when he gives his order, wants to know the price, and if his order is filled he wants to know the ship and her day of sailing. When he is master of his situation and ready to sell the cargo afloat to the first customer coming into his counting room, this facilitates business. The United States wants telegraph facilities, and the people are ready and willing for a tariff that will secure to them those facilities, and that on terms of reciprocity between the cable companies and those using them. Surely Congress does not deem it the part of wisdom to throw obstacles in the way of ocean cables and the commerce of the United States, by depriving those important interests of the privilege of availing themselves of the advantages presented by consolidation, thus largely reducing their working expenses, by which means they are enabled to reduce their charges to the public. The railroads are leasing and consolidating in order to reduce expenses. The Western Union Telegraph have leased and consolidated with other companies until they have absorbed almost the entire telegraph interest in the country, and as the work of consolidation has gone on the tariff to the public has been reduced, and the lines brought into a condition of perfection unequalled in any part of the world. Merchants adopt this principle by consolidating their capital and reducing their expenses in proportion to the capital. One store is found to be less expensive than three or four. The same is true of bookkeepers, salesmen, &c. It is true, if Congress pass a law rendering it unlawful for two or more persons to consolidate their capital or arrange for a union of interest, it would create an additional demand for stores, and might possibly increase rents for a season, but it would in effect throw business into the hands of large capitalists and be damaging to the community at large.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN FAINTS ON A FERRYBOAT.

On Saturday afternoon a well dressed and highly respectable looking woman fainted on board of one of the Wall street ferryboats. Every effort was made to revive her, but it was found impossible to do so, and she was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, where she still remains in an unconscious state. She had sixty dollars in her possession, but nothing which would lead to her identity.

A THRILLING TALE.

Two Hundred Men Adrift on an Ice Floe.

Sudden Breaking Up of the Ice on the Hudson—Perilous Situation of a Number of Fishermen—A Struggle for Life—Brave Men to the Rescue—A Narrow Escape.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 6, 1871.

All day yesterday and the night previous the wind blew a hurricane at all points on the Hudson, coming from the north and west. The mercury in the thermometer dropped fast and the cold increased hourly. Ice gatherers at all quarters suffered greatly, and had it not been Saturday work would have been abandoned. But they are not the only toilers on the ice on the Hudson in the winter time. They have comrades who follow a different avocation—that of fishing. It is estimated that over one thousand persons gain a livelihood on the river in the winter time by fishing. Theirs is

A LABORIOUS WORK.

They watch the tides and fish accordingly. The "catch" includes white and yellow perch, striped bass and pickerel, which sell readily at from fifteen to twenty cents per pound, thus enabling the fishermen to make from five to ten dollars per day.

In Haverstraw Bay on Saturday there were about one hundred and seventy fishermen at work with their nets. As before stated, it was a terrible day. They were scattered all over the river, braving the piercing, cutting wind, intent only upon ending up the week with a "catch" full of profit and then going home to their families. At half-past four P. M. a cry of terror rang through the crowd.

"THE ICE IS MOVING!

Go for the shore!" shouted a burly but pale-faced fisherman, as he hurried along to the westward, and in an instant the wildest excitement ensued. The toilers looked to the northward and observed clear water between the ice they were on and the solid frozen bridge north of Cruger's. The entire field of ice, embracing the whole channel of Haverstraw Bay, was on the move and carrying with it nearly two hundred human beings. Pikes and nets were dropped, and then there was

A RUSH FOR SAFETY,

while the air was filled with cries for help from the throats of the cut-off fishermen, who could be seen rushing about upon the ice wildly.

In ten minutes after both the western and eastern shores were lined with villagers, who ran wildly about upon the beach, scarcely knowing what to do. Finally a few of the more cool headed launched four boats and started on a dangerous voyage of rescue. In the meantime scores of the fishermen had reached the edge of the ice nearest the shore, and,

TRUSTING TO LUCK,

plunged into the freezing water and reached *terra firma* in safety, covered from head to foot with a thick coating of ice. It was then observed that nine were left and that the surging tide was swinging the field of ice far out into the river, the Hudson at the point named being extremely wide. Again the boats started to the rescue, but before they reached the frozen island five out of the nine were in the river struggling frantically against death. Just as they were about giving up the boats reached them and they were dragged in completely exhausted, and two of them had fainted. In an instant, almost, their clothing was

FROZEN STIFF,

and the rowers with great difficulty kept them alive by constant and vigorous rubbing until the shore was reached, when their benumbed forms were handed over to willing hands and carried to warm firesides, where they soon after showed signs of life, but the hands of all were badly frozen, as were also their ears. As soon as they were landed upon the beach the boats again started for the ice field to rescue the four surviving fishermen. By this time the detached ice had floated down the river two miles, and the

CRIES FOR HELP

from the throats of the unfortunate men were agonizing in the extreme. They could be seen in the centre of the field stamping and running and throwing up their arms, but nothing could prevail upon them to leave the centre, as

THE CHOPPING WAVES WERE BREAKING UP THE EDGES

of the ice, and now and then huge cracks would run along the frozen surface for hundreds of feet, giving warning to the fishermen that their floating ice island was, by the action of the wind and waves, breaking to pieces beneath them. Darkness came and then the moon rose upon the scene, and still the wind blew with great violence. The four small boats containing brave hearts were fastened to the ice field and floated down the river with it, the occupants of the boat vainly endeavoring to get

THE NOW PERISHING MEN

to come towards them. Ten o'clock came, and all were six miles away from the "break off," when the men in the boats noticed a cessation of the cries from the fishermen. This to them was full of horror, as it gave token of the possibility of the unfortunate men freezing to death. Whatever was to be done must be done quickly, so a hurried consultation was had, and it was resolved to make a desperate attempt to save them. Accordingly, after several efforts to gain a foothold upon the ice, during which three or four of the boatmen fell into the river, a firm standing place was found, when the boats were dragged on the ice and then all hands started for the fishermen, whom they found in a terrible condition, with feet, noses, hands and ears frozen. They had

GIVEN UP ALL HOPES

of succor and expected death in a short time. They were hurried to the boats, all getting away from the ice field in safety and landing on the west shore, ten miles from where they started. The fishermen were then taken to Cruger's, where they are now with their respective families and receiving the best medical attention. Their situations are precarious, though it is possible they may recover. Their names are Peter Moran, William Brown, James Clark and Thomas Riley. I wish I knew the names of their rescuers.

THE LATE COUNTY AUDITOR.

Funeral of Mr. Watson Yesterday—An Immense Crowd Present.

Madison avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-fourth street, presented an unusually animated appearance yesterday. Large numbers of men lined the street on both sides, many of whom had come to pay the last tribute of honor and friendship to the respected dead; others arrested by mere curiosity, or attracted by the already assembled crowds.

An awful gloom has settled on that stately mansion at the corner of Forty-second street. The head of the family that resides there is lying dead in his own parlor. The body is laid out in state, dressed in ordinary evening costume, the lifeless hands crossed on the chest, in an oaken casket, upon which the coffin maker has exhausted his utmost skill. Upon small tables at the head and foot are large vases filled with *immortelles* and emblems illustrative of hope, faith, charity and immortality. The room is filled with ladies and gentlemen, a constant stream passing and repassing all that now remains to the bereaved family of what they held most dear in life. Many an eye is moist and numerous are the quiverings of the lip as among that large gathering of friends many remember some kindness done them, and as they look upon the placid face before them the mind reverts to some circumstance in their lives in which his memory is prominent.

The coffin lid, recording the dates of his birth and passing away, is lying ominously beside the narrow case. It will soon be closed, and then the awful silence of the grave will close on all. His doors are even now open, just as the gates of death have opened upon him. Many now enter his house for the first time, even as he goes among the dwellings of the dead.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE,

which was to convey the remains to their last resting place, when all had been placed in their assigned position, started about two o'clock. The procession, going down Madison avenue to Thirty-second street, turned and proceeded on its way to Cypress Hills Cemetery, the place of interment.

A number of carriages containing the pall bearers preceded the funeral car. These gentlemen were a number of prominent city officials, among whom were Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan, Senator Henry W. Genet, Comptroller Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk Charles E. Loew, Charity Commissioner Owen W. Brennan, Judge Joseph Dowling, Alderman Thomas Coman, Judge McQuade, T. E. Dunlap, W. M. Tweed, Jr., Alderman J. Barker, and the Mayor, A. Oakey Hall. Then came a long line of carriages, containing the sorrowing friends and relatives of the deceased. The [illegible] clubs and political organizations of which Mr. Watson had been a member marched on the sidewalks, extending in a line of about [illegible] the cortége in middle of the street. The Department of Finance headed by twelve policemen [illegible] the head, followed by the Americus, Jefferson, [illegible] and Jackson Clubs, the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Ward Democratic Associations and the [illegible] department.

The Rev. Dr. [illegible], pastor of the Twenty-third street [illegible] church, conducted the obsequies and [illegible] of the [illegible] as a public and private citizen.

[illegible] OF AN ACTRESS.—[illegible]

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WASHINGTON.

Proposed Settlement of the Fishery Question.

Unconditional Concessions to be Granted by Canada.

Governor Morgan and the New York Republicans.

HARMONIZING THE PARTY.

The Coming Carnival in the Capital.

The Discussion Over Mr. Cramer's Nomination.

Dire Result of Being the President's Brother-in-Law.

The Herald's Mode of Forming the New Cabinet Satisfactory to the Republicans in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1871.

The Fisheries Question—Probable Amicable Settlement at Once.

It is understood that General Schenck, who was to have sailed from New York last Wednesday, has been summoned here at the urgent request of Minister Thornton and Sir John Rose, who have assured Mr. Fish that they are authorized by the British government to say that, in the interest of good feeling, the Dominion authorities have been instructed peremptorily at once to restore the license system to our fishermen, so as to give them practically the rights and privileges pertaining to the inshore fisheries of the coasts of British North America. This concession is to be made without conditions, and evidently in the expectation that it may lead to such amicable relations as will more readily pave the way for a satisfactory reopening of the Alabama question upon General Schenck's advent in England. In order to get the forced acquiescence of Canada a delay of some three weeks in General Schenck's departure has been asked by the English agents here. As the Canadian official organ at Ottawa fiercely denies the right of England to interfere in the fisheries in opposition to the wishes of the Canadians themselves, and declares that the freedom of the fisheries will never be assented to unless by an equivalent in the shape of a reciprocity treaty, some doubts are expressed in official circles here as to the ability of Mr. Thornton and Sir John Rose to keep their promise. Meantime the Committee of Foreign Relations of both houses are taking no action in the fishery question pending the promised settlement.

The Right Way to Form a Cabinet.

A large number of republican Senators and members are in favor of the HERALD's plan of submitting any new Cabinet that the President may form to a joint caucus of the republicans of the two houses. They say that if President Grant had done this in the first instance he would have avoided many mistakes which he has made. The responsibility would then be with Congress, and in case the members of that body became dissatisfied with the Cabinet the President could tell them that it was their own making. If this plan were adopted it is believed the President would secure the best and most influential men of the party for members of his Cabinet.

Another Chorpenning Fraud.

During the morning hour of Saturday the House passed a claim of one Theodore Adams, of Philadelphia, for $112,000, for the alleged construction of gunboats during Fremont's campaign in Missouri, which, it is said, is akin to the Chorpenning swindle. Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, denounced the claim as one for which there is no foundation. He stated that he knew all about the transaction, and the bill should not be passed by the House. It is understood that an effort will be made to stop it in the Senate.

Harmonizing New York Republicans—Morgan, Conkling and Sickles.

The disorganized condition of the republican party in New York is a source of much concern to the friends of the administration. It is understood that the presence here of ex-Governor Morgan has some reference to an effort to harmonize the discordant elements. It is conceded that, unless the dissensions which now exist are healed, New York is hopeless for the party in 1872. While Governor Morgan's name has been suggested in connection with the reorganization of the Cabinet, it is believed to be more probable that there is a prospect of his being put forward as the successor of Conkling in the Senate. Among the efforts that are being made to reunite the republican factions in New York it has transpired that the friends of General Sickles and of the administration desire his recall from Madrid, believing that he could render signal service in restoring harmony among the ranks of the republicans in New York prior to the exciting scenes that are expected in the next Presidential contest.

Cramer's Nomination—Stormy Scene in Executive Session.

No nomination has been before the Senate for some time that has created so much excitement or aroused a more bitter debate than that of Mr. Cramer, the President's brother-in-law, to be Minister to Denmark. There was nothing in the nomination itself particularly interesting. It was the manner in which the friends of Mr. Cramer sought to have him confirmed that made all the row. Last Wednesday, when Mr. Chandler moved to have the Committee on Foreign Relations discharged from the further consideration of the nomination of Cramer, very few Senators thought he was serious in his intention. Sometimes a committee of the Senate is discharged from the consideration of a bill and the measure taken out of its hands by the Senate; but this very seldom happens with regard to a nomination. Such a thing has not occurred to the Committee of Foreign Relations within ten years—certainly not since Mr. Sumner has been chairman of it. Chandler, however, was in earnest. He did not enter alone upon the campaign against Sumner. He had consulted other Senators hostile to Sumner and friendly to the President, and he worked so persistently that he soon had a majority in favor of Cramer's confirmation. The debate lasted through three long executive sessions, the grand finale being on Saturday. The main charge against Cramer was unfitness for the position to which he was nominated. There were other charges as to his conduct while Consul at Leipsic, but the most serious of them were disproved and only the fact remained that some irate citizen of Leipsic slapped the Consul's face in the public streets. Mr. Sumner made the broad, general charge of unfitness against Mr. Cramer. He stated that when the name came before the committee no one seemed to know anything about him. The only thing that could be ascertained concerning him was that he was the President's brother-in-law. Chandler replied that Sumner had not taken the trouble to make any inquiries about Cramer. As soon as it was discovered that he was the brother-in-law of the President the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee thought he had gone far enough. Sumner disclaimed any personal feeling in the matter. He said he would act in the same manner toward the brother-in-law of the President as he would toward the brother-in-law of any other person. Cramer, it appears, was formerly a Methodist preacher and was well known in the West among the brethren as an exhorter. He was in the habit, it is stated, of being introduced at class meetings as General Grant's brother-in-law, and in this relation obtained considerable prominence. When the nomination was before the committee Senator Harlan, who is a member of it, did not seem to know anything about Cramer, although Harlan is himself a leading Methodist. On Saturday Harlan, to the surprise of Sumner, suddenly appeared as one of Cramer's most eloquent champions. He read letters from prominent bishops and ministers of the Methodist Church endorsing Cramer. He also read letters from the State Department of a similar character. Sumner looked at Harlan with amazement. He wanted to know how brother Harlan so suddenly came to know so much about brother Cramer. He reminded Harlan that in the committee he knew nothing at all, or professed to know nothing. Harlan replied that he had not given the subject much attention in committee. Notwithstanding the clerical endorsement of Cramer, Sumner still insisted that he was unfit for the position of Minister to Denmark. Senator Wilson supported Sumner. He was not particularly opposed to Cramer, but he was opposed to taking the nomination out of the hands of the committee. Wilson has just been elected to the Senate for six years, and he can afford to be independent. He thought that it would be setting a bad precedent to take the nomination out of the committee. Chandler got after Wilson as he did after all who took sides with Sumner. Wilson replied with some spirit, and gave Chandler to understand that he was not going to be bullied out of his opinions on this or any other question. Sumner, Wilson, Schurz and Patterson kept up a running fire against Chandler, Carpenter and Conkling. But the forces under Chandler proved too strong for Sumner and his friends, and when it became inevitable that Cramer would be taken out of the clutches of the committee Mr. Sumner left the Senate chamber, and a few minutes afterwards Cramer was confirmed without a division of the Senators. Chandler is greatly elated at his success. He may now attempt to carry out his original idea of reconstructing the Foreign Relations Committee and leaving Sumner out in the cold.

The New Apportionment of Representation.

The Western Senators and members propose to make a determined effort to bring the Apportionment bill out of the Judiciary Committee and pass it before the close of the session. The President is understood to be in favor of it, and a pressure will be brought to bear upon the committee from that quarter. The apportionment of members of Congress upon the basis of the new census would give the Western States a larger number of Representatives. It is calculated that the State of Illinois, for instance, would be entitled to six new members and the other States of that section in proportion. The Western men are anxious to have the new additions to their numbers in the next House. The opposition to the bill comes mainly from the New England States, whose representation would be reduced.

More Cables—The American-Belgian Company Memorializing the Senate.

A memorial signed by Robert Squires, Lyman Tremain, Erastus Corning, Jr., and other interested parties, will be presented to the Senate to-morrow, pressing the passage of the bill providing for increased telegraphic communication between America and Europe. The memorialists set forth that they desire to lay a submarine cable between the United States and Belgium, that the Belgian government has granted permission to land the cable on its shores and to operate it in connection with the land lines of Belgium and of Europe under the rules of the Vienna Convention, that a contract has been made for the manufacture of the cable, that the necessary capital has been subscribed in the United States, that no aid in money or land or exclusive privilege is asked or desired of the United States, the consent of Congress to lay and operate the cable under such regulations as Congress may prescribe being all that is requested. The memorialists call attention to the automatic telegraph apparatus, by which they now transmit over their new line between Washington and New York five hundred words per minute, and they believe that they will be able to send one hundred words per minute through the cable and reduce the price of a message of ten words between the United States and Europe to one dollar, instead of fifteen dollars, as charged at present. They request that the Senate will pass without amendment House bill No. 2,591, being a general bill relating to the telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries, because if sent back to the House it is almost certain that it will not be acted upon by this Congress.

Boutwell and Pleasonton.

There is an impression in certain quarters that there is a serious and irreconcilable misunderstanding between Secretary Boutwell and General Pleasonton. It is proper to state that there is no such misunderstanding further than that they entertain totally different opinions with reference to the repeal of the income tax. Secretary Boutwell is opposed to its repeal, while General Pleasonton holds that the tax is obnoxious to the people and can be repealed without material injury to the Treasury. On this point Pleasonton is supported by the President.

The Grand Carnival at Washington—An Opportunity for Our Crack Volunteer Regiments.

The Executive Committee on the Carnival, to be held here on the 20th and 21st inst., will offer a stand of colors, valued at $1,000, or that sum in money if desired, as a prize to the regiment of volunteers taking part in the proposed Carnival which may prove the most perfect in drill, provided that three or more regiments compete for the prize. General W. T. Sherman has consented to view the military that may be present on the occasion. This is a fine opportunity for some of your crack regiments, and it is to be hoped that they will take advantage of it. New York can carry off the prize if she will.

The National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency has just completed the general abstract of the 1,648 national banking associations in the United States, showing their condition on the 28th of December last. It shows an aggregate of resources and liabilities amounting to $1,508,995,165, with the following details:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and accounts	$725,575,538
United States bonds	383,187,000
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	64,805,052
Due from Banks	47,002,519
Checks and other cash items	13,154,495
Bills of Banks	17,072,454
Cash	107,990,512
Including in specie	25,307,239
Clearing House certificates	20,495,000
Three per cents	23,405,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$435,356,054
Profits	140,761,165
Bank notes outstanding	298,287,245
Dividends unpaid	2,242,556
Deposits	517,534,320
Due to banks	135,261,030

Work of the Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims is now engaged in trying cotton cases, under the act relating to captured and abandoned property. A large number of those called within the past two weeks, in which foreigners are interested, have been waived, to abide the decision of the Supreme Court in the several test cases. The Court of Claims has adopted a new rule, requiring the allegation of loyalty to be expressed in the words of the statute, and some cases have been postponed for the purpose of allowing time for the amendment of petitions in that particular.

The Shriekers Petting Butler.

The female suffrage advocates have already subscribed for 100,000 copies of the views of the minority of the House Committee on the Judiciary.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Cars Flunged Over an Embankment—Ten Persons Injured—Nobody Killed—Further Particulars.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1871.

Passengers who arrived here to-night state that the train which left New Orleans on Thursday evening for Louisville, was thrown from the track at Bayou Chato by a misplaced switch. One sleeping car went over a high embankment and fell upon its side, and another rested upon that car and the embankment at an angle of forty-five degrees. In the rear car the passengers were thrown from their berths. About ten were bruised, several severely. One man had his shoulders dislocated and another had two ribs broken. Mr. Baker, a telegraph operator at New Orleans, and his wife, were considerably bruised. No one was killed. The passengers who were in the rear car were removed from it through the windows. All those who were injured, except the person who had his shoulders dislocated, proceeded to Louisville. The passengers who arrived here did not know the names of the injured. An examination showed that some one had tampered with the switch, as the lock was found broken and the bar bent.

NO CAKES AND ALE.

Vice President Colfax's Lecture on Temperance in Lincoln Hall, Washington.

Virtue and Temperance in High Places—Stirring Appeal of the Vice President for the Abandonment of the Wine Cup.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1871.

Lincoln Hall was crowded this afternoon with the cream as well as the skim milk of Washington society, the elect and the reprobate, the fashionable and the unfashionable, to listen to an exposition of the temperance creed by one of its most eminent representatives, Schuyler Colfax, the Vice President of the United States. Among those present on the platform were Hon. Henry Wilson, President of the Congressional Temperance Society; Senators Buckingham and Gilbert, Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate; Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the House; Mayor Emery, Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Portland, Me., and General Prentiss, of Illinois, while in the body of the audience were a goodly number of Representatives mingling in with the people themselves. Senator Wilson presided. After the reading of a selection of Scripture, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Newman, a hymn was sung and Senator Wilson introduced S. L. James, who made a terse and pointed address, which was listened to with attention. After another hymn was sung Senator Wilson introduced the Vice President, who was received with loud applause. Mr. Colfax, in opening his remarks, said that he knew very well when he accepted the invitation to speak of that monster, that evil of all time that fills our land with manifold miseries and unutterable sorrows, that he could say nothing new upon the old story of woe. Yet he felt it a duty to stand before an audience so impressive in its numbers and in its weight and character in the capital of the nation, and to give them the reasons for the faith that is in him. (Applause.) He never stood before his fellow citizens to speak to them of all the horrors that this enemy of the human race brings upon its victims without feeling sad. In our land there are to-day 400,000 more of its citizens engaged in manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquors than there are in preaching and teaching in all religions and in all sects in our country. Our 40,000,000 of people pay $12,000,000 per year for the support of God's ministers and

ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER YEAR

to put into their mouths an enemy to steal away their brains and embitter their lives. Was it strange that these facts made him sad? Only a few days since he heard at the Capitol of an old friend of his boyhood days who migrated to another State and occupied fine social and political position there who during this winter had marched down the downward pathway to a drunkard's grave. If he could impress it upon the minds of his hearers as palpably as it appeared to him it seemed to him that none would leave the hall without resolving to trample for ever under their feet the intoxicating cup. If they could have pass before them in panoramic review the dire results of intemperance for twelve months what a sight it would be! They would see before them passing on in solemn and saddening step an army of fifty to sixty thousand men that, with minds debased and dishonored by the thraldom of intoxication, marched on and on to

THAT SADDEST OF ALL DEATHS,

the death of the drunkard. He remembered what had been said by Him who cannot lie—that no drunkard shall enter the Kingdom of God. He knew not why that sentence appears in the Word of God unless it be that we are made in the image of God. We are the shadow, the reflection of the mind that created us, and if we willingly degrade and debase and dishonor this temple of the living God, in that land where there is joy and peace there is to be no home for us. Following that

FEARFUL ARMY OF DRUNKARDS

is another army, sadder, if possible, than the first—the widows and the orphans, who have lost husband and father, protector and comforter, slain by this enemy of mankind. And following after is the even sadder army, if more sadness can be imagined, of

WIDOWED WIVES,

who have seen that affection which was pledged to them for life turned into hate and maltreatment and malignity by the cursed thraldom of the cup. Unlock the bolts of

OUR PENITENTIARIES AND OUR COUNTY JAILS,

empty our almshouses and insane asylums and bring out before our eyes the work this fiend and tempter has done in this last twelve months in the land. What crowds these institutions with unhappy wrecks of mankind? Intemperance. If you could hear this afternoon, said the speaker, all the cries of misery, all the wails of anguish, all the moans of the maltreated, all the appeals of the miserable which can be traced to this debasing and dishonoring crime through the last twelve months in our land, you would say in horror "It is enough." "It is enough." But whence comes this aggregation of horrors? It come from

MODERATE DRINKING.

That is the first step in the downward road. Could any one say "There is no danger to me?" Go to the skating rink and see hundreds engaged in that wintry sport, and at one corner you may read on a placard written by human hands

"DANGER!"

Who goes there? You? No. Your child? No. Or if he should you would rush to bring him back, and this merely to save him from physical danger; but upon this habit which destroys soul as well as body a greater than human hand has written "Danger!" and shall we laugh it to scorn? Mr. Colfax then made a powerful appeal to wives and mothers not to tempt with the intoxicating cup because it is fashionable and polite. To those who are seeking to be saved from the destroyer he would say that there is but one safeguard through life, and that is to resolve to taste not, touch not, handle not. If we stand upon that foundation rock the waves of intoxication may dash against our feet, but they dash forever in vain. Mr. Colfax was frequently interrupted by loud applause, which was prolonged when he concluded. Some effective remarks by General Prentiss, of Illinois, succeeded, and a hymn and benediction closed the exercises.

BAFFLED BURGLAR.

Attempt to Rob a Bleecker Street Jewelry Store—An Eighth Ward Politician in a Bad Scrape.

About half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, as officer Scanlan, of the Eighth precinct, was on post in Bleecker street, he discovered two persons in the jewelry establishment of Joseph B. Lewis, at No. 85 Bleecker street, making preparations to blow open the safe, which contained a large amount of diamonds, gold and silver watches, rings, &c. Rapping for assistance he ran around to Mercer street, and, scaling a fence near the corner, discovered a hole cut in a board fence adjoining, large enough to admit the body of a man. The burglars discovered the officer and beat a retreat from the store, and were in the act of climbing over the fence when one of them fell and was captured. The pal made his escape and is still at large, but, being well known to the police, will, no doubt, be speedily taken in charge. The officer conveyed the unfortunate burglar to the station house, corner of Prince and Wooster streets, when he gave his name as James H. Morrison, but was recognized by Captain McCreary and Sergeant Williams as James Brady, a notorious and successful burglar, who has often been in quod. Upon further examining the premises it was discovered they had obtained an entrance to the store through an unoccupied house adjoining by cutting a hole through the partition, and were just in the act of handing their implements through the hole for the purpose of "breaking" the safe when discovered by the officer. On the floor of the unoccupied house, covered up with Brady's pal's coat and overcoat, was discovered a magnificent set of burglars' tools, consisting of an ingeniously contrived machine for boring open safes, together with several other implements. The coats and tools are at present on exhibition at the station house. On the person of Brady was found several pieces of jewelry, supposed to have been taken from the place. Brady was arrested about six weeks ago and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 by Justice Cox for committing a burglary upon the optician establishment of J. Gall, in Union square, and attempting to steal $12,000 worth of opera glasses, which were found packed up in the centre of the store ready for removal. He will be arraigned before Justice Shandley at Jefferson Market this morning.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Murderous Affray in a Williamsburg Tenement.

About seven o'clock last evening three or four young ruffians visited the tenement house No. 417 Second street, Williamsburg, and broke in the door of the apartments occupied by Daniel O'Connor and his wife and family. When Mrs. O'Connor remonstrated with the intruders one of them seized a pitcher and dealt her a powerful blow on her right arm, severely injuring it, while another struck her a blow in the mouth, knocking out nearly all her teeth. The assaulted woman's husband finally came to her rescue with an axe, and with it he struck the ringleader, Bruce Gray, on the head, inflicting an ugly gash. At this stage of the proceedings a cry of "Murder!" was raised, and officer Lannan stepped in and arrested Gray, and thus put an end to the sanguinary encounter. Gray, who is twenty-seven years of age and a resident of New York city, was locked up in the Fourth street station house. His companions escaped.

BURNING OF THE CADET BARRACKS AT WEST POINT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1871.

The Cadet Barracks at West Point were partially burned at two o'clock this morning. Loss $30,000.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Government Plan of Reform and Reinforcement.

Commissions Purchase Abolition and a Voluntary Enlistment.

The Condition for War as Expounded by Dr. Russell and in the Press.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1871.

The subject of a reform of the system of management and command of the British army attracts more attention daily, particularly as the moment for the assemblage of Parliament approaches. The question of the recruitment of the army in future is also canvassed, and with considerable anxiety, in political circles.

The London *Observer*—a well informed source—reports that the government scheme for increasing the efficiency of the army is more comprehensive than has been supposed. The purchase of commissions system will be completely abolished and voluntary enlistment be encouraged by the offer of increased inducements in the shape of bounty and promotion. The supreme military direction will be entrusted to a board similar to that of the Admiralty.

The resignation of the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the army is probable.

Prussian Military Opinion of England's Army Necessity.

England's present movement towards a reform of her present system of command of the army and for the reinforcement of that arm of the service is coincident with the rapid approach of Prussia toward a supreme military control on the Continent of Europe. It may be, indeed, contingent on this crisis in the history of the Franco-Prussian war. We find that the French and Prussian press have been engaged just lately in analyzing the war force and power of Great Britain, and that, too, in no very complimentary terms.

Mr. Russell, writing to the London *Times* in the early days of the present year, says:—

The *Moniteur* of Versailles publishes an article on the military organization of England, which is curious and interesting. I enclose it to you. The *Moniteur* expresses the universal opinion here when it says the "military system of England, in view of future complications, permits her to assume only one attitude." What is it? Listen—"*celle de l'effacement*."

The article goes on to say:—

Great Britain has not escaped the influence of events which have already so seriously modified international relations on the Continent. In order to understand the change which has occurred in the tendencies of the most systematically pacific nation in Europe, it is sufficient to observe the part which the question of armaments seems destined to play in the ensuing Parliamentary session. The newspapers are full of letters and dissertations on the defensive force of England and of the dangers which menace her. All this agitation reveals the existence of a feeling of uneasiness long unknown in England. It is not now a question of a fit of panic and unreasoning terror, as in 1860, but of a conviction slowly matured, to which the nation only yields under the irresistible pressure of evidence. England, it is said, is so situated as in many respects to invite attack. The immense extent of its possessions, its riches, and the numerous causes of rivalry which result from its immediate contact with so many different nations constitute so many elements of insecurity, while the insufficiency of its military organization makes it daily lose a part of the prestige which it owes to the energy or foresight of its statesmen during the first half of the present century. Thus politicians of all shades of opinion are devoting themselves, with rare unanimity, to the quest of measures adapted to guarantee the security of the country without disturbing too seriously the existing social system. The English know well that militarism is little compatible with commercial prosperity, and they try to avoid as long as possible the necessity of establishing among them the military institutions of Prussia; but, on the other hand, they are too practical not to perceive that security against any external attack is the first condition of the material development of a nation. Here arises the great difficulty, that of creating an effective system of defence while respecting the traditions of personal liberty so dear to the English, and without imposing on the citizens, individually or collectively too great pecuniary sacrifices. The English, in short, wish for an army capable of repelling an invasion without having recourse to the conscription and without too sensibly increasing the war expenditure. Among the statesmen who have discussed this question, some, like Lord Russell, admit that England is morally isolated, and even that the majority of nations regard her with a certain distrust and envy. In spite of this not very reassuring way of viewing the external relations of Great Britain, and though admitting the possibility of a maritime war which would oblige England to employ the larger part of its fleet in distant seas, Lord Russell evinces a remarkable optimism in advising the government to embody 100,000 militia, in order to render England unassailable at home. In six months, he says, these militia would be an admirable army. The experience of France, since it has been obliged to confide its defence to improvised armies, is certainly not calculated to justify the noble lord's confidence. As for the majority of the organs of the London press, they agree with Lord Russell; but their conclusions materially differ. The *Times* admits that the stability of the political system of Europe is seriously compromised, and that the invasions regarded by Mr. Cobden as a ridiculous anachronism are now the order of the day; but it appears to doubt the efficacy of the means proposed by Lord Russell. The city journal points out that there would no longer be a question of repulsing an invasion of 45,000 men, the number at which the Duke of Wellington estimated the hostile army which might land in England, but perhaps of 100,000 men. Moreover, adds the *Times*, the numerical force of the English army is not the only important point of the problem which has to be considered. The effectiveness of an army does not depend exclusively on the number of soldiers; it requires a well-organized artillery, means of transport, a complete medical service and a whole system capable of meeting the exigencies of modern warfare. What is in this respect the situation of the English army? To cite only one essential defect, its field artillery is very insufficient. The regular army, with the 100,000 militia Lord Russell would incorporate in it, would require 450 guns, and for the moment, says the *Times*, we have not half that number. The other branches of the service are in the same state, which renders the augmentation proposed by Lord Russell tolerably illusory. What, however, makes the *Times* uneasy is not so much the relatively restricted number of regular soldiers whom England could oppose to an invasion as the almost entire absence of an army of reserve. The city journal regards the forces at present available as sufficient under ordinary circumstances if the 250,000 volunteers and militia were organized after the fashion of the Prussian landwehr, but there is a warrant for supposing that these forces would easily accept the *rôle* which the *Times* would desire to give them. The volunteers particularly are only a collection of military amateurs, on whom it would be impossible to impose the duties and strict discipline of the citizen soldiers of Prussia. * * * Without military reorganization it is perfectly idle to discuss the attitude which England should take in view of future Continental complications.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE KELLY.

Maria Kelly, aged twenty-four, residing at No. 50 Broome street, was severely burned yesterday afternoon by her clothes coming in contact with the stove. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 4—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money and the account. American securities easier; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90½; 1865, 90; 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 89¼. Stocks—Erie, 18½; Illinois Centrals firmer at 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—1:30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull. Middling uplands, 7½d.; middling Orleans, 8d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 7½d. a 7¾d. for middling uplands. Sales of cotton on ship named at New Orleans at 7¾d. for middling Orleans. Sales of cotton at sea and nearly due at 7¾d. for middling Orleans. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report to the 3d, 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—1:30 P. M.—Provisions easier. Lard, 62s.; cheese, 72s.; bacon, 0s. 6d. for short rib middles.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4—1:30 P. M.—Tallow easier at 42s. 9d.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 4, 1871.

Sugar.—Prices still and unchanged; absence of buyers for want of stock. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 3,600 boxes, of which 2,100 boxes and 1,100 hhds. were to the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas 69,000 boxes and 11,000 hhds. Bacon quiet. Butter dull at 18c. a 22½c. Flour in demand at $14 25 a $15 50. Hams dull; American salted, 19½c. a 17c.; sugar cured, 22c. a 25c. Lard steady; keg, 18c. a 18¼c.; tins, 20c. a 22. Potatoes easier at $3 a $3 50. Tallow in demand at 12½c. a 13c. Honey in demand at 5½ a 5¾ reals. Naval stores firm. Coal oil active; sales at 4¼ reals. Freights quiet. Lumber—White pine, market supplied, quoted at $27 a $29; pitch pine steady at $30 a $32. Box shooks declining, quoted at 9 a 9½ reals. Hogshead shooks firm. Empty hogsheads in demand at $4. Exchange on London, 16½ a 17¼ premium; on United States, in currency, sixty days' sight, 5 a 5½ discount, short sight, 3 a 3½ discount; in gold, sixty days, 6¼ a 7½ premium.

NEW YORK CITY.

Messrs. Cyrille Dion and Garnier will play this evening a match game of billiards, 750 points, push shot barred, at Keating's rooms, on Fourth avenue.

The residence of H. W. Clarke, No. 109 East Fortieth street, was visited by thieves on Saturday morning, between twelve and one o'clock. It seems that the servant left a rear window open, and the thieves, profiting by her negligence, entered and carried off a large number of lace curtains and other articles of the value of $290.

Coroner Young was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of James Gardner, found floating in the dock at pier 49 North river by Jeremiah Whalen, of 678 Greenwich street. Deceased was a baker aboard the steamship Holland, of the National line, and had been missing for ten days past. It is thought he was accidentally drowned. Gardner was about forty years of age and a native of Scotland.

An inquest was yesterday held at the Fourth precinct police station, 349 Pearl street, by Coroner Young, on the body of James Gleason, a man forty-two years of age, who was drowned on Saturday morning by falling overboard from the Catharine street ferryboat Somerset, which was fast in her slip on this side of the river. Deceased and his friend James McQuade left the glass-blowing factory in South Brooklyn, and coming to this city drank to excess, and in that condition started for home. In attempting to get aboard the ferryboat Gleason fell overboard and was drowned before he could be rescued. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 05	Moon rises...eve	6 41
Sun sets	5 23	High water.morn	9 06

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Cork	Feb 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ismailia	Feb 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Feb 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Feb 11	Bremen	58 Broad st.
Caledonia	Feb 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Feb 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hermann	Feb 18	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Anglia	Feb 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Acadia	Feb 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Australia	Feb 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 5, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Gulf Stream, McCreery, Port au Prince Jan 26 via Gonaives 28th, with mdse and passengers, to R Murray, Jr.

Steamship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Jan 27 via Key West 31st, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Jan 30, lat 25, lon 83 05, passed steamship Lord Lovell, bound NW; 31st, off Loo Key, schr Willie Mowe, of Brooklyn, bound N; Feb 3, at 1 PM, 20 miles SW of Cape Hatteras, schr Nellie Carr, of Bangor, Me, do; 4th, at 8 AM, Assateague bearing NW 14 miles, schr Impulse, of Windsor, NS, hence for Richmond, Va, and Bahia.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Quick, New Orleans Jan 29, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Feb 1, off Carysfort, passed bark Ravir, of London, bound N.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Feb 2, with mdse and passengers, to Henry R Morgan & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage. 2d inst, J A Rodgers, passenger, died of consumption.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, NC, 75 hours, with mdse and passengers, to the Lorillard Steamship Co. 2d inst, passed schr Clara Bell, hence for Jacksonville.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Bearse, Newbern, NC, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Pelican, Smith, Lewes, Del, with mdse, to the New York and Delaware Steamship Co.

Bark Grace Peile (Br), Tyson, Hiogo, Japan, Sept 9, with rags, &c, to Brown Bros—vessel to G F Bulley. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec 17, St Helena 28, and crossed the Equator Jan 8; in lon 25 15 W, from thence to lat 8 N light variable winds; the strong NE trades to lon 25 W; since variable weather. Oct 23, in Gasper Straits, saw a bark with signal of distress flying; lowered a boat and went on board of her, and found her to be the bark Blue Jacket (of Jersey), Capt Lusby, from Jago for Falmouth, full of water to the combings; took the Captain and crew off, and after leaving her the natives boarded her in several boats and hoisted the North German flag at the foremast head, from which we supposed there was a North German Consul ashore, but could not find any. Then proceeded to Angier with the crew, and arrived there on Nov 3, and was detained there 10 days, the authorities not allowing us to land the crew of the Blue Jacket. Oct 25, in Jasper Straits, spoke bark Naval Brigade (Br), from Manila for New York. Jan 19, lat 2 04 N, lon 25 7 W, spoke bark Chiselhurst, from London for Faukland Islands. Feb 4, at 10 PM, while coming to anchor off the Highlands, lost an anchor and 15 fathoms chain. The G P is anchored off the Highlands.

Brig Courrier (Nor), Langset, Havana, 14 days, with sugar, to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather. The C is anchored off the Highlands.

Schr E L Morris, Hammil, Chincoteague.
Schr Jennie Hall, Bailey, Chincoteague.
Schr W F Cullen, Richards, Chincoteague.
Schr Jane and Annie, Corson, Virginia.
Schr Virginia, Dryden, Virginia.
Schr Charley Miller, Pryor, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr Surprise, Beers, Baltimore.
Schr Pavilion, Parker, South Amboy for New London.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

BELOW.

Brig E Miller, from Bahia (by pilot boat Mary & Catharine, No 6).
Brig Florence, from Galveston.
Brig Galveston, from ——.
Schr Pedro A Grau, from Cienfuegos.

Wind at sunset NW.

Shipping Notes.

The ice in the North and East rivers yesterday sadly interfered at times with the several ferryboats plying between Brooklyn and New Jersey. In the lower bay there were large fields of heavy cakes that offered much resistance to vessels arriving and departing, two or three of which, in consequence, were for awhile in dangerous positions. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the pilot boat Moses H Grinnell, No 20, lying at anchor at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, and ready for sea, was caught in one of these floes, and such was its force that neither anchor nor sail was of any service, and but for the timely assistance of the Staten Island ferryboat Middlesex, which gave them a line and towed the pilot boat to a safe position, she would have gone on the beach and may have been badly damaged. The pilots of the Moses H Grinnell desire to thank Captain Braisted, the Superintendent of the ferry, who was fortunately on board the Middlesex at the time, for his great kindness and promptness as exhibited on this occasion.

Hell Gate was yesterday again so obstructed with ice as to render navigation through it by sailing vessels impossible.

There had cleared, sailed and advertised for the port of New York, from the West Indies and coastwise ports, up to Saturday, Feb 4, 149 vessels, of which 23 were barks, 65 brigs and 61 schooners.

There sailed from the port of New York during the week ending Saturday, Feb 4, 37 steamships, of which 14 were for foreign ports and 23 for domestic ports.

Many of the cargoes of oranges now arriving from the West Indies at this port are in very bad condition. Dealers attribute this to the crops having been allowed to become too ripe before being picked.

The shipments of various products from the Dominion of Canada to the United States during 1870 foot up $31,753,243—an increase of $10,976,452, or close upon fifty per cent increase over 1869, notwithstanding the absence of a reciprocity treaty.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP RISING STAR—The pilot boat J D Jones, No 15, came in from sea yesterday, and reports 4th inst, at 4:30 PM, off the Highlands, spoke steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall, ashore on the fishing grounds. The captain requested us to send a steamer to his assistance; subsequently saw two steamers go to her and pull her off, and she proceeded on her voyage.

SHIP PONTIAC—Morehead City, Feb 3—Parties were obliged to leave the ship Pontiac at daylight on account of a heavy SW gale, the sea making a complete breach over her. She is listed off shore, and it is feared she will break up.

SHIP ABBOTT—A ship is ashore on the West Bank. One of the Coast Wrecking Co's tugs is endeavoring to get her off.

SHIP OMAHA (Br), Hewlson, before reported ashore at Ossabaw Sound, has arrived at Savannah uninjured.

BARK HELEN CAMPBELL, Brooks, at Gloucester, Mass, from London for Boston, in the squall night of 2d inst lost upper maintopsail yard and flying jibboom; put in for repairs.

BARK STEVENS, from Demarara for Queenstown for orders, with timber, was abandoned Jan 24, and the crew were taken off by the bark Hamburg, from Bremen, at Charleston Feb 3.

BRIG MARIA FERGUSON (Br), Gormley, from Mobile for Liverpool, laden with 550 bales cotton, ran ashore on the night of the 11th (before reported), near Loggerhead Lighthouse, on the Southwest Spit; this point is one of the most dangerous on the reef, large boulders and heads of brain coral coming nearly to the surface. The vessel was only a year and a half old, but the heavy thumping and force of the sea soon stove in her side and bottom, making her recovery impossible. The cargo will probably be saved entire, with about half the cotton wet. Materials will also be saved. The smack Fulton was first boarder; but being unable to render much assistance Capt Gormley went to Fort Jefferson, and upon a representation of the case G M Abbott very kindly sent the Matchless to his assistance, and this vessel took the first cargo, 116 bales. Other vessels, including the Chieftain, Champion, Liberty, Invincible and Normarell, soon proceeded to the wreck, and will all join in the salvage. The Champion was launched last week, left for the wreck Saturday night, and Monday morning delivered her first cargo to the consignee.—Key West Dispatch, Jan 25.

BRIG E F DUNBAR—Capt William S Nichols makes the following report of the loss of this vessel:—Started from Georgetown bar on the morning of Jan 21; on the night after leaving the bar had fresh breezes, wind WNW; at 1:30 AM saw a sail bearing about SSW; judged her to be a steamer by her masthead light; shortly after she came running down on our starboard bow, altering about NE by E; the brig was standing SE until, seeing that she must go under the steamer's bow, put the helm hard to port, hoping, if possible, to pass under the stern, but finally struck the steamer a little abaft amidship, taking brig's head gear, starting in bow planking, starting in posts, and breaking main deck; in 5 hours the brig settled, being full of water; we removed what could be got at out of the cabin on top of afterhouse; shortly after saw a sail to windward; set signal in distress, and at 11 A M was spoken by schr Joseph Sagar, of Stockton, Capt Ellis, with whose kind assistance saved what we could, it being too smooth at the time. It coming on dark we abandoned the brig, as we saw no hopes of getting her into port.

BRIG JOHN CHRYSTAL, from Pernambuco for Philadelphia, before reported, was fallen in with Feb 2, leaking badly and rudderhead gone; was taken in tow by steamship Lucille, from Baltimore for Wilmington, NC, and when going in over New Inlet bar the brig struck and the hawser parted, when the steamship left her; she was got off 3d and towed to Wilmington.

BRIG ELIZA THOMPSON—Newport, Feb 4—Brig Eliza Thompson, from Demarara for New Haven, with molasses, is ashore on the west side of Goat Island, wind blowing a gale on shore.

SAVANNAH, Feb 5—The steamtug O F Potter and towboat Darien were run into by the steamer Lila (Hancox 4 miles from Doboy. The Potter was sunk. The Hancox was not injured.

Miscellaneous.

Purser H W Cramp, of the steamship Clyde, from Galveston and Key West, has our thanks for late papers.

We are indebted to Purser Chas E Demlow, of the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, for his attentions.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Teneriffe 1st ult, William & Henry, Green, Fayal (and sailed 4th); Com Morris, Borden, St Michaels (and sailed for a cruise).

Sailed from Mauritius Nov 25, bark Mercury, Ripley, NB, to cruise; Atlantic, Craw, do, do; Dec 7, bark China, Gifford, do, do.

A letter from Houdlet & Co, dated Mauritius Dec 14, reports the arrival of ship Young Phenix, Sherman, of NB, with 125 bbls oil since leaving Port Adelaide in July; 700 do since leaving Mauritius in Dec, 1869.

A letter from Capt Gifford, of bark China, of NB, reports her at Mauritius Nov 23, with 275 bbls sperm since leaving there in May last.

A letter from Capt Slocum, of bark Robert Morrison, of NB, dated Mauritius, Dec 15, states that he had left the ship on account of ill health, and she had sailed to cruise and home in command of Mr Macomber, first officer. The bark sailed previously from Mauritius Nov 14, to cruise, and took 2 sp whales, making 56 bbls, but was compelled to return on account of the illness of Capt Slocum.

A letter from Capt Borden, of ship Com Morris, of NB, reports her at Teneriffe Jan 2, having taken 2 whales, making 45 bbls sp oil since leaving St Michaels—720 bbls sp all told.

A letter from Capt Mitchell, of bark Stamboul, of NB, reports her at Cape Town, CGH, Nov —, with oil as before reported.

A letter from Capt E F Nye, dated Honolulu, Dec 16, states that the ship Mary, of Edgartown, had shipped by the Januia 900 bbls wh oil, 1 cask sp oil, 1 cask walrus teeth and 18 bbls slush; also shipped by the Ceylon 14,000 lbs bone. The Mary sailed on a cruise Dec 26.

Schr George Jones, of Fairhaven, was spoken, no date, lat 45 25, lon 37 55, with 50 bbls oil.

Spoken.

Ship Richard, from Grand Canary for Savannah, Jan 19, lat 20 50, lon 55 21.

Foreign Ports.

BARCELONA, Jan 8—In port brig Calino, Buckman, for Sicily and New York.

CURACOA, Jan 5—Sailed, schrs Gertie Lewis, Hodsdon, Carthagena and Baltimore; 24th, Jennie, Jacobson, San Blas and do.

HAVANA, Feb 3—Arrived, steamship Columbia, Van Sice, New York via Nassau.

HALIFAX, Jan 27—Sailed, steamship City of Baltimore, Delamotte (from New York), Liverpool.

IQUIQUE, Nov 29—Arrived, ship Colorado, Holbrook, San Francisco.

MONROVIA, Dec 28—In port Golconda, Clements, from Baltimore.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan 22—In port bark Mary Baker, for Boston in a week; brig Jane, to load for do; schr Charles A Higgins, McIntosh, for do in 3 days.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 4—Arrived, steamship Denmark (Br), Andrews, New York (Jan 21 for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Arrived at do 5th, steamship Wyoming (Br), Whineray, New York (Jan 25) for Liverpool (and proceeded).

SIERRA LEONE, Dec 23—Arrived, schr Nettie, Wills, New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 3—Arrived, brig Empress (Br), Nielson, Sagua; schrs Anna Lyons, Kemp, New Orleans; B R Higgins, Paine; Alice, Farnham, and F N Atwood, Purvere, Tangier; Bedabedec, Hicks Elizabethport; Susan, Behrs, Weehawken; Clara Jane, McAlmond, Jersey City; Defiance, Crockett; Henry Clay, Foster, and Angeline, Hix, New York. Below, schrs Juno, from Cayenne; Lucy D, from Richmond, Va.

Cleared—Ship Sooloo, Hutchinson, Hong Kong; brigs Hattie E Emery, Small, Port Spain; Queen (Br), Center, Barbados; schrs Jos Nickerson, Slaight, Richmond, Va; N W Magee, King, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Brig Mayflower; and from below, bark Argentino (and passed Cape Cod at 2 PM); brig Helen.

BALTIMORE, Feb 3—Arrived, ship Mohongo (Br), McGonigle, Londonderry; brig Kolding (Dan), Boch, Rio Janeiro; schrs Ann E Card, Tyler, Providence; H G Bird, Drinkwater, do; S P Jameson, Jameson, and M J Fisher, Lawrence, New York; J S Bragdon, Ingalls, Boston.

Cleared—Steamship Geo Appold, Howes, Boston.

Sailed—Ship Hoogley; bark India; brigs Iris, Addie Hale, Alice, Eliza, Ivanhoe; schrs Active, H G Hand.

4th—Arrived, ship May Dundas (Br), Moulton, Newport; barks Adolph Fredboim (Swe), Fredboim, Rio Janeiro; Lorenzo (Nor), Lund, Liverpool.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb 4—Arrived, schrs Escort, Redford, New York; Phebe Elizabeth, Hills, Port Johnson; Lizzie, Taylor, Elizabethport. (The two last named vessels, while en route to Bridgeport, with cargoes of coal, were detained 16 days at Hart island by the ice.)

CHARLESTON, Feb 5—In the offing, bark Draupner (Nor), Ingoldsen, from Cardiff.

Sailed—Ship John O Baker, Spear, Liverpool; brig Catalina, for Barcelona; schrs E H Marts, for Richmond; Palma, Bucksville, SC.

EASTPORT, Jan 25—Arrived, schr Roswell, Copp, Cardenas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 5—Arrived, bark Imperador, Heard, Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed in—Barks Ocean Phantom (Br), Hazelton, from Hartlepool for Baltimore; Josephine, Demarara for Norfolk; Avanta, for Baltimore; schr Carrie.

A northeast gale prevails.

FALL RIVER, Feb 4—Sailed, schr Isaac H Borden, Hadwin, New York.

GLOUCESTER, Feb 3—Arrived, ship Calcutta, Shillaber, Calcutta; bark Helen Campbell, Brooks, London for Boston; brig Arthur Eggleso, Roberts, Goree; schrs White Sea, Miragoane for Boston; River Queen, Robinson, and Wildfire, Bearse, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York.

MOBILE, Jan 31—Arrived, brigs Edith Hall, Oliver, Charleston; Wilredo (Sp), Bertram, Matanzas.

Cleared—Schrs David Collins, Townsend, New Bedford; Adeline Elwood, Hawkins, Amsterdam.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 31—Arrived, ships Marchmont, Cummings, Pensacola; John W Hunt, Hunt, and Hannah Morris, Liverpool; barks Constantine, Henricksen, Cardiff; Jardine Brothers, Thompson, do; Cephas Starrett, Babbidge, Vera Cruz; Saga, Henschen, Cardiff; Home, Valentine, do; brigs John W Hunt, Hunt, Liverpool; Sunrace, Simpson, New York; schrs David I Miller, Romers, Charleston; Wm Fisher, Lyman, Staten Island; Louise Wilcson, Esteral, Vera Cruz; R G Thomas, Wooster, Rockland. Below, coming up, ship City of Richmond, Starke, from Liverpool; brig Mercedita, Carbonal, from Matanzas.

Cleared—Steamship Liberty, Reed, Baltimore via Havana and Key West; bark Marblehead, Collins, Cork for orders.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 31—Arrived, bark Hermania (Sp), Joledo, Havana; schrs Welcome, Hunter, Utilla; Florence Shay, Coombs, New York.

NORFOLK, Feb 2—Arrived, schr Titmouse, Hendren, Providence.

NARRAGANSETT, RI, Feb 3—At Dutch Island harbor, schrs Emma C Edwards, Lee, Rockport, Me, for Portsmouth, Va; M R Carlisle, Northap, Philadelphia (or Baltimore).

NEWPORT, Feb 3, PM—Arrived, schrs Rebecca Florence, Rich, Rockport for Washington, DC; Frances Hatch, Cables, Rockland for Richmond, Va; Herald, Hall, do for New York; Laura, Roberts, Fox Island, Me, for do; N H Skinner, Thrasher, Fall River for do; Helen P, Jones, Providence for do.

Sailed—Schr R Leach, Pendleton, New York for Boston.

In port—Schrs Tasso (Br), Delong, from St John, NB; San Luis, Tompkins, from Elizabethport for Fall River; Virginia, Small, Portland for New York; Mary J Mead, Thrasher, Taunton for do; Mary H Mifflin, Briggs, New Bedford for do; Wm H West, Higgins, Wellfleet for Tangier; Eunice Rich, Pierce, Boston for do; Walter H Thorndike, Hall, Rockport for Charleston; Adelia Kelly, Raymond, Wareham for New York; Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Fall River for Baltimore; Lizzie Lee, Stubbs, do for New York.

3d, 8 AM—Arrived, brig M C Haskell, Haskell, New Orleans for Providence; schrs C M Newins, Ruland, Mobile for do; Geo B Somes, Bray, Baltimore for do; Kit Carson, Rich, Boston for Virginia; S E Sawyer, Cushing, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York.

PM—Arrived, schrs Laura, Vinalhaven for New York; I H Borden, Hadwin, Fall River for do; James W Haig, from Philadelphia. Wind SW.

NEW LONDON, Feb 3—Arrived, bark Transit, Carlton, Baker's Island.

PORTLAND, Feb 3—Arrived, brigs Kite (Br), Mounant, Pernambuco; Pomona, Brown, Mobile; schr Alice C Fox, Adams, Tangier.

Cleared—Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, New York.

Sailed—Barks Ella and Rosedale; brigs E P Swett, Adelaide, and L L Wadsworth; schrs Mary E, Alcyone, Ringleader, Richard Vaux, T Benedict, Taylor & Mathis, Lena Hunter, E H Furber, and Delia Hinds (and part of them returned).

PROVIDENCE, Feb 3—Arrived, schrs Eastern Belle, Roberts, Port au Prince; C M Newins, Ruland, Mobile; M A McGahan, Call, Bay River, NC; Eureka, Mayo, Norfolk; Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, Georgetown, DC; Clara Davison, Jeffries, Alexandria; John Somes, Fray, and Herschel, Chambers, Baltimore. Below, brig M C Haskell, Haskell, from New Orleans.

Sailed—Schr E M Sawyer, Kelly, Baltimore via Newport.

RICHMOND, Feb 3—Sailed, schrs Roanoke, Barrett, Baltimore; W N Gesner, Egbert, New York; Annie Borland, Voorhees, Bridgeport, Ct.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 25—Arrived, ship Pride of the Port, Foster, Montevideo, with cargo of condemned ship Madura.

SAVANNAH, Feb 5—Arrived, ships Florence Treat, Shortz; Shields; Anna Decatur, Richardson, St Thomas; schrs Ella and Georgia, from Charleston.

Cleared—Schrs E D Endicott, Endicott, St Marys, to load for New York; A G Ireland, Townsend, New York.

SATILLA, Ga, Jan 23—Cleared, schr Conroy, French, Cardenas; 27th, brig E H Rich, Hopkins, Havana.

SALEM, Feb 2—Arrived, schr Frank M Freeman, Paine, Newcastle, Del, for Danvers.

STONINGTON, Feb 3—Arrived, schr Antecedent, Pendleton, New York.

WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 2—Cleared, brigs Altavela, Reed, Cardenas; Iza, Thordsen, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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No. 2 Mackerel, per half barrel, $8 and $7.
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8 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Madison avenues.—Second Floor to let, with first class Board. References required.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, separately or together, with Board, at moderate price. Also single Room, for gentleman; location central; convenient to railways and stages.

19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, with Board, for families and single gentlemen. Location and house first class.

21ST STREET.—A DESIRABLE SUIT OF ROOMS, ON second floor; also single Rooms, to let, with Board, at No. 9 West Twenty-first street.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished Room on parlor floor, front, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Mrs. BRAINARD.

23 AND 25 EAST FOURTH STREET (ONE BLOCK east of Broadway).—Very pleasant large and single Rooms, with first class table. Dinner, 1 P. M.

29 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives, also to single gentlemen.

35 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also a pleasant single Room for a gentleman, with first class Board; fire, gas and good attendance; references exchanged.

38 GREAT JONES STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to married or single gentlemen.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board, with desirable Rooms, pleasantly located, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, at moderate terms. References exchanged.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

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54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Several pleasant single Rooms, with Board; also table boarders taken; central location; first class references given.

60 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, HANDSOMELY furnished, to gentleman and wife, with or without Board; references required.

65 EAST BROADWAY.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with Board. Comfortable Rooms.

69 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue.—A large, pleasant Room; also a smaller one, with Board, may be had.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—THREE NICEly furnished Rooms to let on third floor, with or without Board; reference required.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A pleasant front Room on second floor, with large closets, to let, with Board; terms reasonable.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Third story Rooms, southern exposure, with first class Board; gentlemen wishing superior accommodations can be suited; references exchanged.

134 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—NICELY FURNISHED, pretty Rooms for single gentlemen, with Board; accommodations first class. References exchanged.

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137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have two or three handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; references required.

220 EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—Front and hall Bedroom on same floor, nicely furnished, with Board; fine location; modern improvements and terms reasonable; references required.

239 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A GENTLEman and lady or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board at a moderate price.

311 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN EIGHTH and Ninth avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; first class Board; terms moderate.

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A GENTLEMAN WISHES A ROOM IN THE NEIGHborhood of Hudson River Railroad freight depot, Hudson street; would prefer breakfast furnished in room. Address, with full particulars, EXPRESS, Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—144 REMSEN street (old No. 100), to first class parties; elegantly furnished Rooms, on second floor, for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

HOTELS.

A.—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, ONE DOOR from Broadway, European plan; Rooms in suites and single, newly and elegantly furnished, at the lowest rates. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 23 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. 60c. per night; $2 and $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

DR. O'LEARY,
at
LARGE HALL, COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6,
on the Stomach and Liver, Digestion and Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pains about the Heart and in the Shoulder, Stiff Neck, Sallowness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, &c. How to cure and prevent all these and secure good composition, appetite, digestion; extensively illustrated. Admission 25c.; children 15c.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS, with early possession, a three story and attic high stoop House, in perfect order, not less than 22 feet wide, between Twenty-eighth and Fortieth streets and Sixth and Park avenues; neighborhood of Park avenue preferred. Address box 3,712 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DESIRABLE SMALL House, located between 34th and 42d streets, 4th and 6th avenues; price for cash about $21,000.
Wanted to purchase—Two well located English basement Houses, situated near 14th or Madison avenue and Murray Hill.
Wanted to purchase—A 20 feet high stoop House in a well built up street, between 34th and 59th streets, 5th and 6th avenues; price not to exceed $22,000.
Wanted to purchase or lease—Stores situated on or near Chambers, Greenwich or Washington street.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, between Nineteenth and Fortieth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, stating location, size, price, &c., box 4,209 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERATE SIZED House, suitable for a small family and in fair neighborhood; price not to exceed $18,000. Location below Thirty-fourth street. Address JAMES R. R., Herald office. N. B.—Would like to lease from April or May a House as above, at a fair rent. References exchanged.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY BROWN stone House, high stoop, with all modern improvements, between Fourteenth and Forty-first streets, Third and Sixth avenues; price $16,000 to $20,000. Address box 5,217 Post office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A THREE OR FOUR story House, not less than 20 feet front, between Fifteenth and Fortieth streets, Fourth and Seventh avenues; all cash if desired; price from $8,000 to $22,000. Address, stating terms, W. C. FLANAGAN, 150 Bowery.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, two Lots; location between Lexington and Seventh avenues, and from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth streets. G. J. CLARKE, 202 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A MOST VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY, LOCAted near Chatham street, with a frontage on Chambers street of 126 feet, and commanding good improvements, but now poorly built upon, rented for $4,000 to tenants at will, for sale or exchange.
A corner House on Madison avenue, 25x86 feet, for sale.
A first class House for sale, on Madison avenue, 21x55x76.
A well located House on Madison avenue, 16x55x76.
Madison avenue corner House for sale, 25x50x100.
Thirty-first street, a few doors east of Madison avenue, for sale, a three story and basement high stoop brown stone House, 22x55, a desirable property.
Thirty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, for sale, a desirable four story brown stone high stoop House, 21x50x100.
Fifth avenue and Murray Hill, for sale, an elegant four story brown stone high stoop House, 25x65x100, and extension; Hoffman lease; $70,000.
A corner House on Fifth avenue, four story high stoop brick, 25x65x100, for sale.
Near Fifth avenue and the Brevoort House, for sale, three four story high stoop brick Houses; full size; will be sold separately, together, or will exchange for lots.
Fifth avenue—For sale, four story brick high stoop House; 25x55; $60,000.
Fifth avenue—The choicest unimproved Lots facing the Park, being the whole front, with Lots adjoining on Seventy-second street (100 feet wide); also Madison avenue front, for sale.
Fifth avenue Lots for sale.
Between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, five Lots.
Between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, two Lots.
Between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, one Lot.
Between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, one Lot.
Between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, two Lots.
Between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, one Lot.
Included in the above are five corners.
Madison avenue Lots for sale:—
Between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, two Lots.
Between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, eight Lots.
Between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, four Lots.
Between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, four Lots.
Between 111th and 112th streets, eight Lots.
Included in the above are eight corners.
Street Lots, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for sale:—
Fifty-second street, four Lots.
Sixty-third street, four Lots.
Sixty-fourth street, five Lots.
Sixty-seventh street, six Lots.
Sixty-ninth street, four Lots.
Seventy-second street, six Lots.
Seventy-fifth street, two Lots.
Street Lots, between Madison and Fourth avenues, for sale:—
Fifty-seventh street, ten Lots.
Fifty-sixth street, seven Lots.
Fifty-eighth street, seven Lots.
Sixty-second street, two Lots.
Sixty-third street, four Lots.
Sixty-fifth street, two Lots.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—FOR SALE, A first class three story high stoop brown stone House (just finished for the owner), and built by days, work; as for style finish and design, you must see it, and then judge for yourself; satisfactory reasons assigned for its being in the market by calling at 230 Third avenue. JAMES ROWE.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARgain, with or without furniture, at 542 Madison avenue, near Fifty-third street; also one on Park avenue and a large number of three story brown stone Houses in various locations. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 454 Third avenue.

CHEAP, BUY IT.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone (20x45x100) House and Lot, near Second avenue and Fiftieth street; $12,500. Many others. LIONEL FROCHLICH, 820 Third avenue, near Fiftieth st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, 40 BY 92 FEET; also a Gore, 19 feet, making 59 feet front on 139 East Sixteenth street, near Irving place; no restrictions. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A HOUSE AND LOT in Seventy-fifth street, between First avenue and avenue A; two story frame and brick basement, 20x36, tin roof, lot 25x102.2; house in good order. Inquire of ALEX. PAIRSON, 80 Eighth avenue, northeast corner Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House, 130 East Fifty-sixth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; parlor floor and main stairway finished in hard wood; contains the modern improvements; lot 25x100. Apply to R. & R. LAVERY, 243 Grand st.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK Houses, 59 and 117 Henry street. Apply to D. THOMAS, executor, on the premises 59 Henry street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STORE 38 FRONT STREET, near Coenties slip; possession immediately. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN HARLEM FOR SALE.—FIRST class brown stone House, neatly and newly furnished. Inquire at the Real Estate office, 145 East 125th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House and Lot No. 145 Nineteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue; modern improvements and in good order. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, full width, in West Forty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue; terms easy. Inquire of CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, 72 Cedar street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STORE PROPERTY ON THIRD avenue, near Twenty-fourth street; also on Ninth avenue. R. H. HINE, 557 Sixth avenue.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID WATER FRONT of 250 feet, and 15 Lots, with a fine dock, sheds, offices, &c., all fitted for business and were calculated for coal, wood, brick and feed business, with immediate possession. S. D. KENYON, Third avenue, corner 121st street.

MUST BE SOLD—B. S. HOUSE ON EAST FIFTY-FIFTH street; do. on East Fifty-first street; two Houses on 125th street; also Stores and Houses on Second and Third avenues and cross streets; east and west sides. B. H. HOWELL, 809 Third avenue.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY, LOCATED within the proposed city limits.—Water Fronts on the Harlem and East rivers and at Port Morris; Lots on the boulevards, avenues and cross streets near the Third avenue drawbridge; Villa Sites; Plots of acres, well located for investment, and Gentlemen's Residences for sale or to lease, by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

7TH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND Lot for sale in East Broadway, between Market and Pike streets, with Store, and in good order; price, $15,000; $9,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also a nice three story frame House on Front street, near the East river; price, $4,500; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. B. PAYTEN, 155 Henry street.

7TH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A FINE House and Lot on East Broadway, near Catharine street; two more on the same block and two on next block. I have six in East Broadway, four in Henry street, two near Catharine street, two near Rutgers, one in Madison, with alleyway; one in Pike street, with Stable; two nice three story Houses in Water street. Each house and lot price $6,500; $2,000 cash. Good chance for a poor man to get a home. I have got six Houses all together in Rutgers lease, 18 years, with renewal; rent for $4,200. Will exchange for a brown stone House up town and pay some cash. House and Lot in Oak street, near Pearl street, for sale low. Store House in Peck slip, near East river, for sale low or exchange. Apply to J. B. PAYTEN, 155 Henry street.

54 PIKE STREET.—THE NEAT, PRIVATE BRICK House, two story, attic, basement cellar and three story extension; cheap, with little cash. H. DREYER, 97 Orchard street.

$12,500 WILL BUY A HANDSOME THREE story high stoop House on Thirty-third street, near Third avenue, in good order; also a House for sale on Thirty-fourth street; price $15,500; one do. on Thirtieth street, $15,000. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 454 Third avenue.

$21,000 ONLY FOR A SPLENDID THREE story high stoop brown stone House on Fifty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. Also a large number of others on the east side at prices to suit. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT MODERN Dwelling, 17.6x55x100; four stories; price $18,500; terms easy; possession. Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—BUILDING LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, on Fiftieth street, for sale low; excavated; Columbia lease; also a Printed List of Stores and Dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN FREScoed) brown stone House, 20.10x55, lot 100 feet, Forty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, $41,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—NINTH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, 100 FEET NORTH of Fifty-seventh street, 75x100, for sale low; neighborhood unexceptionable. Price low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—GREENWICH STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—A fine Lot, with two story and cellar Building on front. Could be improved to pay a splendid interest. Very reasonable figures and terms. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

AT A BARGAIN—A NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE; also a first class brick House, all improvements; owner going to Europe. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—ON ABINGDON SQUARE; also a small Tenement House, with store, on West Nineteenth street; price low if sold this month. 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

CHARLES MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND FLOOR, 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient. Property at fair prices readily disposed of.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY—The valuable Plot of Land, containing five lots, situate on the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh street, having a frontage on Broadway of 102 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEment House, 235 West Thirty-fourth street; House 18x55; full lot; possession any time. THOMAS D. ROBINSON, 29 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE IN FIFTIETH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 20x50x100; Columbia College leasehold; price $24,000; $12,000 can remain. Apply to the owner, THOMAS STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING TO EUROPE, HANDsome three story high stoop brown stone House in West Forty-fifth street. Price $23,000, with carpeting and shades, and gas fixtures. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine st.

WEST FOURTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, a two story and attic brick Dwelling, 25x35. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

57TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—For sale, five Lots. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

$30,000 ONLY FOR A FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House on Forty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; also a large number of others on the west side at prices to suit. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

FRANK G. BROWN, son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, Real Estate Brokers, 100 Broadway.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, NO. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for various kinds of Improved Property, wish to respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposal of property placed exclusively in their hands.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

$19,000.—43D STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, an English basement brown stone House, 17 feet front, in excellent order.
54th street, near Broadway.—Three story marble front House, 20x60, for sale.
34th street, between 6th and 7th avenues.—A most complete English basement House for sale, 16.8x50.
4?th street, near Sixth avenue.—For sale, a desirable high stoop brown stone front House, 21.4x52x100.
5?th street, between 5th and 6th avenues.—For sale, a three story brown stone high stoop House, 20x45x100; a desirable property.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE TWO AND A HALF STORY BASEment sub-cellar high stoop brick House, with all modern improvements, in best order, with a fine two story brick stable on rear of adjoining lot, 37x100, nicely laid out, within 30 minutes of Fulton ferry; for sale reasonably if applied for at once on the premises 431 Gates avenue, near Nostrand, Brooklyn, or at 253 Pearl street, New York.

A PARTY ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE OFFERS for sale a very desirable high stoop brick House, with brown stone trimmings, including Furniture and Carpets, if wanted; everything in perfect order; location West Baltic, between Clinton and Henry streets. For particulars inquire at 57 Walker street, second loft, or through box 4,883 Post office, New York.

A THREE STORY HOUSE—WATER, GAS AND range, in Hicks street, Brooklyn; 13 rooms; hard finished; near the ferries; splendid order; $7,500. T. O. CARTER, 56 Wall street.

A BUSINESS CORNER LOT, 25X89, THREE BLOCKS from Catharine ferry, in Brooklyn, with two frame houses upon it; price $7,000, with little cash. H. DREYER, 97 Orchard street.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A LARGE first class three story House on Willow street, in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON FULTON AVEnue, Brooklyn; also some splendid paying Stores; property well rented. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, 316 Fulton street, Brooklyn, up stairs.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, CONsisting of ten Lots and substantial brick Buildings thereon, now used as a foundry, located in Brooklyn, about 1,000 feet from the Hamilton avenue ferry, and very desirable for any manufacturing purpose. It will be sold in part or together, as desired, or leased on very favorable terms. Full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

TO LEASE—ON FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, A large double Store, suitable for a carpet, furniture or dry goods store; possession May 1; sooner if required; also a couple of small Stores; rent low. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, 316 Fulton street, Brooklyn, up stairs.

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AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 25½ Broadway, or 92 Front street.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUATED ON LAKE Ronkonkoma, L. I., 45 miles from New York, 1½ mile from depot, with 65 acres Land; the whole or part of the land. Address or call on H. W. GEAR, 26 Barclay street.

A PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCATION, OVERLOOKing the Hudson, near city limits, Newburg; 28 acres excellent Land; fine improvements; soft water; choice fruit, shade; beautiful surroundings; no fancy price. Address J. W. E., box 729 Newburg Post office.

FOR SALE—A ROAD HOUSE (HOTEL), 12 MILES from New York, in New Jersey, between Englewood and Hackensack; choice location, long established, complete set of outbuildings, superior icehouse; price $9,500. For particulars apply to A. ELY, No. 9 Broad street, New York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 32 40-100 ACRES; superior land; good, large buildings; outbuildings complete; handsomely situated on the ridge; one mile either from Englewood or Cherry Hill stations; cheap, and terms accommodating. A. ELY, No. 9 Broad street, New York.

FOR SALE—UNFURNISHED, OR WILL RENT FURnished, handsome Country Seat, delightfully located at New Rochelle, near depot; large, modern dwelling and several acres land. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine st.

FINE COUNTRY PLACE, ON THE HUDSON, HALF-hour from Thirtieth street; every comfort and convenience; several acres improved; will sell low. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT NEW COTTAGE, with three acres of good land, situated at Leonia, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey, within five minutes' walk of the depot. For further particulars apply to or address C. D. SCHOR, Leonia, N. J.

HACKENSACK AND VICINITY.—FOR SALE AND TO let, some fine Residences, all sizes and prices; desirable Country Seats to let. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE SEA SHORE for sale or to rent, furnished, for the coming season; also very desirable Places within one mile of the ocean, with acres of ground attached, and unimproved Plots on the ocean drive, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Also desirable Residences at Far Rockaway. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

SEVERAL LARGE TRACTS OF EXCELLENT TIMBER Lands on Licking river, Kentucky, 70 miles from Cincinnati; also Farming and Timber Lands in Virginia; all well located; title perfect. SIEGEL, CHACE & CO., 79 Cedar street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT YONKERS, on the Hudson, situated about ten minutes' walk from the depot; the place has an abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, with good outbuildings; the house is large and commodious and has all the modern improvements. To any one desiring an out of town residence this place is unsurpassed. For further particulars apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, AT Short Hills, about two miles from Plainfield, N. J.; possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 223 Fifth avenue.

VIRGINIA PLANTATION FOR SALE—IN LUNENburg county; 102 acres, 15 of building timber, balance under cultivation, producing crops of corn, wheat, oats and tobacco; land is rolling and well watered by great creek; 200 fruit trees, 2 dwellings, 2 tobacco barns, grain and cattle barns, ice and smoke houses; quarter of mile from village; 12 miles from depot; price $1,500; part cash; or would exchange for city or suburban property. Apply to L. FINNAN, No. 133 Tenth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, New York.

$3,500.—FOR SALE, AT MONROE, ORANGE county, on Erie Railroad, a good House and Barn, with three acres of Ground. Apply at 291 West street, to M. L. CLARK, between 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M., for one week.

$80,000 WANTED.—COAL LANDS IN LUZERNE county, Pa., for sale; leased for ninety-nine years and now paying over ten per cent per annum. For particulars apply to E. HAMBLIN, Trinity Building, room D, basement, 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FIRST CLASS FARM OF 300 ACRES IN DUTCHESS county for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn Property; 2½ miles from depot; excellent buildings; 250 acres under cultivation. JAMES GLASSFORD, 166 Canal street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO TWO STORY HIGH stoop basement sub-cellar brick Dwellings, and a three story tenement House in Brooklyn, 15 minutes from ferry; will be traded separately or together for a hotel, liquor and cigar saloon or a farm. For particulars mornings and evenings at 173 Fulton street, Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FARM—A VERY DESIRABLE Residence, seven miles in New Jersey; good house, half acre fruit, &c. Apply to KELLY BROTHERS, 200 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE, A STOCK FARM OF 150 ACRES IN this State, Rutherford Park Lots and Merchandise for Improved Property. Address RUTHERFORD, box 197 Herald office.

VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE, consisting of Stores and well located Houses, to exchange for unimproved lots or well located farming land in New Jersey, near Plainfield. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

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MOE AND GOODRICH, THE GREAT SKATERS,
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West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
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*** In consequence of the continued demand for "SARATOGA," all novelties are postponed for the present, and this BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY will be acted, in all its ORIGINAL INTEGRITY, till further notice.
Last nights of "SARATOGA."
CHARACTERS by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, Lizzie Winter, Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. Devere, D. Whiting, Bascombe, Mathison and others.
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"SARATOGA,"
SATURDAY AT 1½.
*** Seats and boxes secured 12 days ahead.

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GEO. L. FOX
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LITTLE JEANNIE YEAMANS, Secretary of Momus.
H. R. TEASDALE, Secretary of Olympus.
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And in addition every member of the present Cabinet will retain office,
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DECORATIVE DEPARTMENT..........R. CUTLER
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Every evening at 8 and, Saturday matinee at 2.
First time of John F. Poole's Comic Monkey Sketch,
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FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 O'CLOCK.
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ON TUESDAY, FEB. 7,
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LAURA KEENE
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EVERY EVENING.
COME EARLY.
PEOPLE TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
This Bijou theatre represents a
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CROWDED WITH THE ELITE.
TEARS AND SMILES
alternate during the illustration of this wondrously
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FIFTH WEEK.
Mr.
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"RICHELIEU."
EVERY EVENING (Except Saturday),
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as RAPHAEL, in
"MARBLE HEART."
Seats secured six days in advance, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.

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ALL THE COMBINED AMUSEMENTS OF THE WORLD.
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LAURI'S new Comic Pantomime, as originally performed by them for upwards of 500 nights at the Lyceum Theatre and Cremorne Garden with the greatest success, entitled
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ALL THE GREAT LAURIS WILL APPEAR.
LEOPOLDS, LEOPOLDS,
IN THEIR FEARLESS MID-AIR FLIGHT.
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Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING
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Alfred Evelyn..........LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Benj. Stout, M. P..........Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Graves..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Captain Dudley Smooth..........Mr. Owen Marlowe
Sir Frederick Blount..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Lord Glossmore..........Mr. Charles Rockwell
Sir John Vesey..........Mr. M. Lanagan
Mr. Sharp..........Mr. E. M. Holland
Tabouret..........Mr. W. J. Leonard
Sir John's servant..........Mr. J. Peck
Grab..........Mr. Joseph Curran
Toke..........Mr. W. Quigley
Clara Douglas..........Mrs. THOMAS BARRY
Lady Franklin..........Miss Emily Mestayer
Georgiana Vesey..........Miss Helen Tracy
TUESDAY, Feb. 7, second time this season, MONEY.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, OURS.
THURSDAY, Feb. 9, MONEY.
FRIDAY, Feb. 10, MONEY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, LAST MATINEE,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY
and USED UP.
In preparation, Robertson's new comedy, BIRTH.
WALLACK'S,
SATURDAY, FEB. 11,
LAST MATINEE OF
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY
and USED UP.

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First time of the new sensation Irish Drama, entitled
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OR, THE HARP OF ERIN.
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AS THE IRISH PATRIOT..........GERALD FITZMORRIS
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in their RATTLING BARN-DOOR REEL.
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In Sunshine and Shadow. Her Past, Present and Future, representing O'Connell and the wolf dog; Emmett, the young martyr of liberty; Tara's Halls, the Ancient Harper and Hibernia, the Goddess of Erin looking for aid to the shores of America.
THE WALHALLA TROUPE AND BO PEEP.
THE WALHALLA TROUPE AND BO PEEP.
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BEWILDERING PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS,
In three tableaux, invented by Professor Schmidt.
Tableaux 1.—The Prismatic Fountain of the Gold and Silver Waters. Tableaux 2.—Hebe and Jupiter. Tableaux 3.—The Crystal Naiads.
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AND 50 OTHERS IN A NEW OLIO OF FUN.
AND 50 OTHERS IN A NEW OLIO OF FUN.
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THE GREEN BANNER.
THE GREEN BANNER.
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UNANIMOUS OPINION OF
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IS A MARVELLOUS MELODRAMA;
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ADRIFT ON THE RAPIDS, AND
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3 Act.	LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,	Persini.
2 Act.	LA PERICHOLE,	Aimee.

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Reappearance of Miles. LUPO, ALBERTINA, ROZE GIOVANI, MAZZERI, LOUISE MAZZERI, GAUGAIN, RACHEL FRANCISCO, MARIE FRANCISCO, MONS. AJAX (the famous grotesque), Coryphees and Full Corps de Ballet of 24 beautiful young ladies, under the supervision of the celebrated Maitre de Ballet,
SIGNOR COSTA.
TIME TABLE.
OVERTURE.......... 7:50 P. M.
LES BRIGANDS, Ballet Divertisement.......... 8:00 P. M.
BARBE BLEUE, Grand Ballet.......... 8:55 P. M.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, New Can-Can.......... 9:50 P. M.
LA PERICHOLE, Ballet Espagnola.......... 10:45 P. M.
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In rehearsal, LES GEORGIENNES, by Offenbach.

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Mlle. HALLIER DOSSI,
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Miss BUSK will sing
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CHE SIA L'AMORE, by Mariath.
ARIA DE BRAVOURE EN FORME DE VALSE.
English words by Myron A. Cooney, Esq.
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618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
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